China monthly Review

密勒氏評論報

US POW'S IN KOREA

American Prisoners of War

Voice of American Prisoners

Partial List of Prisoners

LAND REFORM IN FUKIEN

Euchinic Huang & Ho Tun-sun

THE CHALLENGE TO THE CHURCH

Rev. James Endicott

MAY 1951 ¥ 6,500

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China's New Plays and Movies

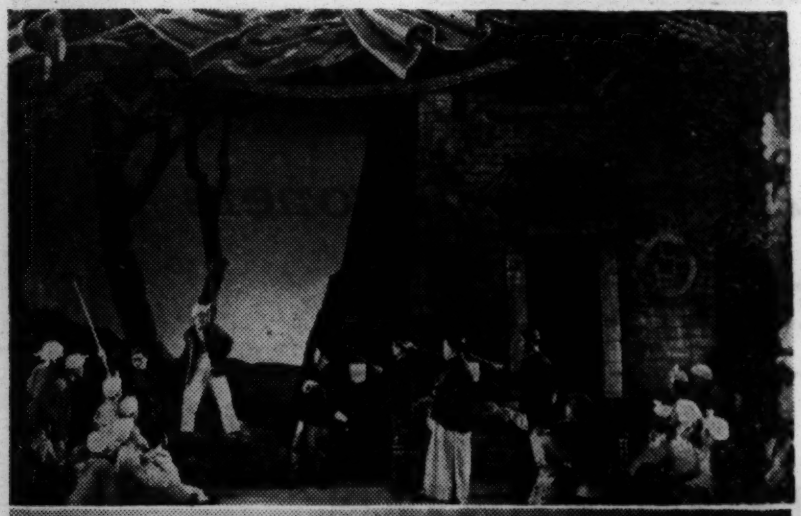
THE *general concensus of Chinese movie-goers today leaves no doubt that present movies have made vast improvements over the foreign-dominated and influenced movies of a few years ago. This is with respect to both artistry and technical achievements. Formerly faced with a flood of foreign movies, chiefly American, plus heavy KMT censorship, the Chinese movie industry had little chance for real development until liberation.*

Although the Chinese theater has not suffered the type of foreign domination the movies went through it did run up against the Kuomintang which persecuted many of China's foremost theatrical people and authors. With liberation the theater has really blossomed forth. This rejuvenation of the theater is not only in the field of drama and the centuries-old Peking Opera but also in the development of the folk opera.

Among 26 new movie productions which were given a preliminary showing during a special film festival in March and April was one dealing with an age-old Chinese problem, marriage. The movie "Matrimony" is a realistic portrayal of the clash between the old and young generation. Pointing out the need for a marriage law in China (which has already been adopted), it is a living testimony to the demands of millions for the cutting away of feudal bonds.

"Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang is a folk opera based on a famous poem of the same name. Centering around the love story of a village boy and girl who are oppressed by a tyrannical landlord, this folk opera is both forceful and moving, and has won wide acclaim.

* * *



Top right: The wedding of the two lovers in the new movie "Matrimony." Each wearing a big red flower, symbol of "farm hero and heroine," this scene depicts new-style marriage in China.

Left: Two scenes from the stage performance of the folk opera "Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang."

Upper photo shows the hero, Wang Kuei, being beaten by the landlord's "running-dog" while the angry villagers and the landlord look on.

Lower photo shows the two lovers, Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang, just outside the village early in the play before the landlord casts his eyes on the young girl.

LETTERS
From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

PRIZE WINNERS

To the Editor:

The committee on the award of the International Stalin Peace Prize "for consolidating peace among nations" has of late adopted a decision to bestow the prize for 1950 upon seven prominent peace partisans, with Joliot-Curie as the head.

Soong Ching-ling, president of the People's Relief Administration, is one of those honorable seven and thus brought renown to the Chinese people.

These peace champions have all taken a considerable part in and proved their worth for the sacred campaign in defense of peace. The setting up of the International Stalin Peace Prize adds more evidence to the fact that the Soviet Union has unswervingly pursued a peaceful policy.

From the list of the seven winners, we can infer that the broad masses the world over have one common goal—to resist a new aggressive war and uphold lasting world peace. Hence, we will repose our implicit confidence on the fact that all intrigues employed by a handful of warmongers are doomed to debacle.

All progressive mankind are following in the wake of you, glorious peace partisans.

LIN HSIANG-CHOW

Shanghai
April 13, 1951

REARMING JAPAN

To the Editor:

The rearming of Japan by the US imperialists has met with a deep anger throughout the world. We Chinese people have been hearing and reading a great deal about it and it has been made known in every corner of our country.

To our dear brothers and sisters of Japan we send the most heartfelt greetings of solidarity and affection. We realize with gratitude the liberation struggle of the Japanese people to preserve world peace and oppose the US demand for a separate treaty. We know that the final victory will belong to the peoples of the peaceful democratic camp.

J. S. CHU

Chiao Tung University
Peking
March 30, 1951

AMERICAN STUDENT

To the Editor:

I recently received a letter from an American friend who is a student at the University of Michigan. From her letter we can understand how some American people feel toward the Korean war and other world affairs. I am enclosing some excerpts from her original letter.

"Much time has passed . . . and even more I wonder about the stupidity of the western powers. It has not been until this year that any of my studies have carried me through the colonization period of western powers in the 1870's, the exploitation of China and Japan, the failure of the US to recognize the shortcomings of Chiang . . . And now the final blow of stupidity—trying to get the UN to say China was the aggressor. I am sick at heart! It is up to my generation to keep our culture from going down hill as I believe it is already doing."

C. HUANG

Sun Yat-sen University
Canton
March 30, 1951

LABOR INSURANCE

To the Editor:

The chairman of our union convened a meeting yesterday to make a report on the essential provisions of the labor insurance law, which will go into effect on May 1st. All of us are now studying the law.

From our discussions we know that there is a basic difference between this law and insurance laws in capitalist countries, which are made on a commercial basis and for which certain payments are made for the loss of an eye or a leg.

Though there are many difficulties for the Chinese people to overcome and the struggle for resisting American imperialism and aiding Korea is just in progress, the new labor insurance law was promulgated, which shows the great concern our government has for workers' problems.

Thus all of us must do our utmost to increase production and then more and better labor insurance benefits will be in sight.

WONG SZE-LIANG

Shanghai
April 14, 1951

GALLANT SOLDIERS

To the Editor:

The PLA soldiers are as different from the KMT soldiers as the People's Government is different from Chiang's government. The discipline of the PLA has often been the object of praise, and their actions have given the lie to the age-old Chinese proverb that good iron is not used to make nails, nor are good men used to make soldiers.

On the afternoon of March 13 six people, including five women, sailed back to this island city, Amoy, with a boatload of firewood from a mainland village. As the cargo was too heavy for the small boat and the sea was rough, the boat eventually capsized.

The six passengers and two boatmen clung to the sides of the boat and were adrift in the sea for more than two hours. Eventually they were sighted by shore guards who rushed a sampan to their rescue and carried them all back to land at Sapowei.

The soldiers stationed there welcomed the survivors and made a big fire to warm

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(Editor & Publisher, 1918-1947)

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Index May 1951

Editorial

American War Prisoners 219

Special Articles

Voice of American POW's 221
Atrocities in Korea 226
American People's Struggle for Peace .. 228
Challenge to the Church 230
Land Reform in Fukien 232
Revival of a Fukien Village 235
"No Man's Land" 238
New Life for Coal Miners 250
Workers Build for Future 251
Emulation Drives Raise Production 255
Death House in Canton 257
"Stolen Fruit Is Not Sweet" 258
Peking's Postwomen ... 263
Students Mark May 4th 264
People's University 266
Letter from Sikang 269

Special Features

Letters from the People 217
International Notes 239
China Notes 246
The Month's Business . 271

Supplement

Partial Unofficial List of American POW's

them and to dry their clothes. These unexpected visitors were not allowed to leave until their clothes were completely dried and they had all been given a hearty meal. On the way home the five women told everyone whom they met about their bitter experience and how the gallant, unselfish and friendly soldiers had saved them.

With such a spirit, is not the People's Liberation Army invincible?

FANG CING-YA

Amoy
March 29, 1951

BAD ELEMENTS

To the Editor:

During the past 10 days, there have been a large number of counter-revolutionary elements sentenced to death. There are some backward people who think the people's government should be very lenient toward these elements. However, such a view is wrong. We must remember that to be lenient to the enemy is to be ruthless to the people.

An example of the people's enemy is a man who before 1948 had been in charge of a secret service sub-section and was later promoted to be the criminal investigation sub-section chief under the Kuomintang regime. It was known that he was responsible for the arrest of many revolutionary youths before the liberation. During the Sino-Japanese War he was a collaborator and had murdered not a few anti-Japanese patriots.

After the liberation, in the guise of a primary school teacher, he carried on his subversive work and fabricated rumors. If such a man had not been caught and sentenced by the people's regime, he would continue to carry on his counter-revolutionary activities, which are against the just demands of the people. Only by firmly suppressing such elements can we consolidate both the people's democratic dictatorship and the victorious fruit of the revolution. We must raise high our vigilance.

YANG FUNG-I

Liling Public First Middle School
Liling, Hunan
April 7, 1951

MODEL WORKERS

To the Editor:

On March 13, a joint representatives conference of the first session of the Honan District Post and Tele-communication's Labor Union and Model Workers opened in Kaifeng, and lasted nine days.

At the meeting the representatives discussed the work of the past year. In 1950, all the postoffices and tele-communication offices had organized labor unions, and the membership included 98 percent of the workers. Under the leadership of the labor union, all workers took part in the administration work as well as in the emulation drives, and many model workers were elected.

These include Mr. Wang Ming of the Chengchow Tele-office who repaired many instruments and saved JMP200,000,000 of the public's funds in a half-a year alone. Mr. Ma Chen-kun of the Chungmo Postoffice overfulfilled his work plan each month. At Loho Postoffice, Mr. An Chung-teh, a courier, often protected and covered the mail with his clothes on rainy days and not a single mistake was made by him in two years. Mr. Li Yu-tan, a postman of the Chengchow Postoffice used the method of "much thinking, much asking and much walking" to cancel 60 dead letters on the average every month.

On the last day of the conference the model workers were presented with fountain pens, shoes, stockings, towels and model workers' certificates. They all expressed their determination to do their best to complete the 1951 work-plan and to struggle to be model workers again this coming year.

CHANG SHU-CHI

Kaifeng
April 2, 1951

NAKED GREEDINESS

To the Editor:

The following folk story was written in simple, every day Chinese with only 163 characters; yet it succeeds in showing a picture of the landlord class.

A certain landlord's wife went to a poor man's house one day. She asked to have chiaotze (a popular Chinese meat dumpling). Complaining that they were very bad and tasteless she ate only a few.

This occurred in the daytime, but at night after the lights had been put out the landlord's wife grew very hungry. She got up and without putting on her clothes went to steal the chiaotze.

On the hand-mill there was a bowl half filled with soup. No sooner had she climbed upon the hand-mill, holding the soup bowl with one hand and snatching the basket with the other, then she lost her balance and her hair knot caught on the hook. She became so greatly alarmed that she let go of the bowl and it dropped to the ground with a crash.

This awakened the poor man. "Light the lamp and see what's the matter," he cried. "Ai ya! It's but the rich ostentatious lady stealing the chiaotze and bare and naked at that."

B. H. TZEN

West China Union University
Chengtu, Szechuen
March 30, 1951

COUNTRYSIDE VISIT

To the Editor:

In order to aid the nationwide campaign to "Resist American Imperialism and Aid Korea" the teachers and students from four middle schools decided to go to the countryside to talk to the farmers during the spring vacation. Before going, we held meetings and discussions to make preparations for our work.

The day we left there was heavy rain, and when we arrived at Red River Chia all of us were soaked. There are eight administrative villages in this chia. Most of them have completed land reform. However, the village where I worked is just nearing completion for the distribution of farm implements and work animals has not yet been carried out.

The first night we held a meeting with the village cadres and asked them what we could do there during our short stay. They advised us to eat and live with the farmers so that we could become friends with them. We went from one farmer's house to another and gave them colorful placards and pictures. They told us the history of their village which had been devastated by the Japanese

(Continued on Page 271)

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AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS

NOT only is the Korean war the most unpopular conflict in which the United States has ever been engaged but the casualties—in relation to the total number of men involved and the overall size of the operation—may be the greatest in the nation's history.

While there is some question about the accuracy of official US casualty figures, the Defense Department's admitted losses are staggering, especially considering that Washington still refers to its Korean adventure as a "police action." Latest official US figures place total American losses at more than 55,000. In round numbers the breakdown shows some 10,000 killed, 35,000 wounded and 10,000 missing.

The reasons for these high casualties are:

First, the Korean people are fighting for their homes—for their very lives and thus they fight like men possessed. Likewise, the Chinese Volunteers who have gone to the aid of Korea know full well that the question of whether or not the war is carried to China depends upon their success in putting an early end to Truman's Asian adventure.

Second, the American troops—in striking contrast—have little to fight for. They are fighting in a strange land 5,000 miles from home and although they are told that they are defending democracy, defending America, they are not convinced. They have seen Syngman Rhee's brand of "democracy" and they are beginning to wonder why America's frontier should be on the Yalu River.

Despite the tight censorship and the cooperation of most correspondents, reports of the low morale of US troops slip through in occasional letters and press dispatches. For example, a press agency dispatch from New York on March 23 reported that the *Chicago Daily News* correspondent in Korea quoted an American captain as saying that nothing would boost the morale of the troops "more than evacuation home." Soldiers, the correspondent added, "see but one way home—on stretchers."

One result of this situation is that a substantial number of American soldiers have surrendered and are surrendering to the Korea People's Army and to the Chinese Volunteers. What's more—and this is the first time this has happened in the history of the United States—many of these prisoners have condemned their own government and its war policy. The statements range from short comments to the effect that it was all a mistake and that America should get out of Korea to political declarations analyzing the underlying factors behind Washington's drive toward World War III.

A number of the prisoners have signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal, while many have declared that they are prepared to join the ranks of the peace fighters when they get home. Increasingly, the statements of the POW's show indications of a heightened political consciousness.

Very apparently this situation has come as something of a shock to the Washington warlords. They have done everything they possibly can to prevent knowledge of the existence of these American prisoners—and of their statements—from reaching the American people and the American troops still fighting in Korea.

The North Koreans and the Chinese Volunteers have periodically freed small groups of American prisoners, escorting them back to their lines or to places of safety between the opposing armies. On most such occasions the men, instead of being welcomed back, have been put under close guard and attempts by the press and their comrades to contact them have generally failed.

Meanwhile, for the past several months the *New China News Agency* has been including in its regular foreign newscasts a number of the statements issued by the prisoners, in addition to personal messages from the prisoners to their families in America. These newscasts have been avail-

able to the major American press agencies and radio networks, as well as to the US government which maintains an elaborate system of world-wide listening posts which faithfully record the broadcasts of all major radio stations throughout the world.

However, the press, the radio and the government have joined in a conspiracy of silence to keep this information from the American public, even though the anxiety of several hundred American families over the fate of their missing relatives could have been relieved months ago.

In the past few months letters written by American prisoners to their families have begun to reach America. Again, the government and the press have made every effort to conceal this news. However, as more and more relatives in America receive such letters, it becomes increasingly difficult to keep the news quiet. Therefore, a campaign has been started aimed at discrediting the letters and minimizing their effect.

An example of this type of treatment was the case of the *Los Angeles Times* which carried a story on January 31 stating that it had received a photographic copy of a document with "what appeared to be" signatures of 30 US and British prisoners. The *Times* ran a picture of the document under the caption, "How 'Voluntary' is it?"

The *Times* also carried a photograph of one of the signers, with the caption, "The Chinese Reds say this is a photo of Robert C. Messman." Meanwhile, Marine Captain Messman's wife, who had received a letter from her husband along with a packet of letters written by other prisoners to their families, was questioned by Naval Intelligence officers. When newsmen called, the officers advised her to give no further information about the letters.

However, despite the attempts to discredit the letters by the major papers and despite the pressure exerted by Naval Intelligence officers, Mrs. Messman told the progressive paper *Daily People's World* that she was certain her husband's signature was genuine. She also said that frantic mothers and wives had been telephoning her constantly because they have as yet had no word about missing sons and husbands.

Meanwhile, both in Korea and in America the campaign to conceal and distort the news has been stepped up. On March 15 the *Associated Press* reported from Tokyo that henceforth all press dispatches would be subject to double censorship, first in Korea after they were written and then in Tokyo before transmission abroad.

From Washington on March 31 *AP* reported that the US government was worried over the "fate" of American prisoners. According to this dispatch, the US is now making "new efforts" to "lift the curtain on the fate of the unknown number of men in Red prison camps in Asia." Naturally, the story fails to mention that the only "curtain" is the one imposed by the US government, that news from and about the prisoners which has reached the American people has got there despite the best efforts of the government to stop it.

The story than goes on to "explain" why the names of POW's broadcast over the Peking radio have not been removed from the official missing list and placed on the prisoner list, even though "Chinese *propaganda* broadcasts have listed, *generally correctly*, the names of some American prisoners." The reason, *AP* says, is because the "possibility of unintentional or deliberate error in such information is considered sufficient by American military officials to keep names thus broadcast from the official prisoner record."

One of the strong points of American democracy, the "Voice of America" is fond of telling its Far Eastern listeners, is that it provides for the free dissemination of information. Thus, the "Voice" reasons, Americans—unlike the "unfortunate" peoples of other lands—have the opportunity of examining all sides of questions and thereby arriving at sound, democratic conclusions and decisions.

From the storm which the American prisoners in Korea have created in official circles and from the desperate attempts of the government and the big-business press to conceal and distort the fact that a substantial number of American GI's are not only well treated prisoners but are roundly condemning the acts of the American government, it would appear that there are two Americas—the one the "Voice" talks about and the one which actually exists.

The Voice of American POW's

IT needs no historian to reveal that never in America's history have its soldiers been dragooned into fighting such an unpopular war as is the case in the present fighting in Korea. Never have American troops expressed such open dissatisfaction with the cause they have been given to fight and die for.

This is no statement pulled out of the thin air but is reflected in what has come out of the hearts and minds of hundreds of GIs in prisoner of war camps in Korea. Individual interviews with American POW's as well as group statements have made it crystal clear that these Americans lack any reason to fight, are disillusioned with high-sounding but empty "United Nations" slogans, and earnestly desire a speedy end to American aggression in a land 5,000 miles from home.

POW's in Korea have learned what is being deliberately kept from the people of America. They have learned that no matter how great technical superiority it may possess the American army, without a just cause, cannot turn back the clock for people who have just gained their liberty after years of foreign and domestic oppression.

Look at Record

"Let's look at the record" is a well-worn phrase in American election campaigns. A look at the record of what American POW's in Korea have had to say is enough to show the American people that their government has sold them a bill of goods, not only in keeping the truth from them about their troops but also about the entire war in Korea.

Ever since the first batch of American prisoners was taken, GI's in POW camps have been anxious to let worried parents, relatives and loved ones know that they are safe and being cared for. They have asked Chinese correspondents to forward mail for them, they have signed group pleas to the UN, and they have made broadcasts urging an end to hostilities in Korea. In addition to the many group appeals, prisoners have asked the Chinese correspondents to publish their personal letters before mailing them to America.

The letters and excerpts published in this article cover the first three months of 1951 and are only a small portion of what awakened GI's have written. However they are a clear indication of what these men feel.

A *Hsinhua (New China News Agency)* correspondent's story of January 30 stated: "What would the average GI say if he were allowed to talk? There are many American prisoners at this camp, where I have been spending some time finding out what they are thinking. And they are thinking very hard.

"Views of the American soldiers about the war in Korea may surprise the American public.

". . . I will give extracts from these prisoners' letters to their families. They want to get maximum publicity for their views—for reasons which are obvious from their statements. So here they are—the 'Voice of American GI's.'"

"I am receiving the best of treatment and in the best of health. See what you can do back there to end this affair over here. It is a useless war. Many innocent people are being killed." From Sergeant Stanley F. Bartholomew, to his wife at General Delivery, American Lake Gardens, Tacoma, Washington.

"Show and let the neighbors read this letter and convince them that this war over here was none of our affair and we should never have stuck our noses into it. I am getting the best treatment that can possibly be obtained." This message was signed Vernet and was addressed to Miss Iva Jacobs, Route One, Box 185, Glenwood, Minnesota.

"They are treating me wonderful. Our food is good and they are really friendly. One thing, they do not want war. They are peace loving people. I only hope that you and all the rest of America could do something to stop this damn war. I was treated very good at Xmas. We had pork, beef, rice, corn and good hot broth. It was swell. Don't forget to get busy and have the damn UN stop this silly war." Signed John to his father John Lavalle, 52 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn 17, New York.

"The attitude of our captors has been most amicable. Dearest . . . Advise everyone through press and public officials to urge a peaceful settlement of this Korean conflict. All foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea immediately." Signed Bill, from Captain William R. Shadish, to his wife, Mrs. William Shadish, 135-16 Horace Harding Bldg., Flushing, New York.

"The Chinese are wonderful people. I wish you would contact all your friends and have them get on to Congress so that they hurry up and get this war over with. We have no place over here. The people over here can straighten out their own affairs. The harder you and your friends work, the sooner we will be home." From Joseph Gantt to his wife at 1190 East 50th Street, Los Angeles 11, California.

Learns the Truth

One of the most flagrant lies spread by MacArthur's command has been the tale of how all prisoners of the North Koreans and Chinese volunteers are tortured and killed. This has been utmost in the minds of the men at the time of their capture.

Let American POW Henry C. Corner relate how he learned what the actual story is. Corner, who lost the address of his family's new apartment, asked a friend, George Van Luvanee, Room 312, Reading Terminal, 12th and Market Street, Philadelphia, to pass his letter on.

After describing being wounded in battle, Corner goes on to tell how he lay down near another wounded American and waited. "After a while, a Chinese soldier came along and took my gun. After he left, I really began to be frightened. I

had always heard that were I ever to surrender to the Korean or Chinese troops, I should be very badly treated—probably shot. Most American troops had the same understanding. I guess they told us that deliberately so that we would fight to the end. So you can imagine what fears I had for my life.

". . . I tried to pretend I was dead, but I was cold and scared and shivering like a leaf. Dead men don't shiver. So the Chinese laughed and helped me to my feet. They took another man and me and half-carried us up the hill where other Chinese troops were gathered. We expected the worst at any moment. At the top of the hill, a soldier came up to us, shook hands and handed us a leaflet in English which promised us good treatment for ourselves and our personal property.

"I felt a little better, not much though—I was still skeptical. We moved on and picked up more American captives—so many I was surprised. We wounded, there were only seven of us, were separated and put on trucks with the Chinese wounded. Early in the morning we arrived at the hospital set up in a Korean village or rather, a group of villages.

"At once doctors and nurses came, dressed everyone's wounds and made us as comfortable as possible. Then in came breakfast. I didn't realize just how hungry I had become. That meal—hot steaming rice, vegetables and pork—was one of the best I have ever eaten.

"About this time I began to lose my fears. I reasoned that if they were going to mistreat or kill me, would they be treating me this way?

"I learned a lot in the next few days, how to roll cigarettes, Chinese style, a few words of Chinese and, what surprised me, that the Chinese did not regard me, an individual, as an enemy. I was also surprised to see that all the Chinese were happy and believed in their government and supported it. I had often read and heard that the people of Communist nations, the Soviet Union, China, Poland and others were oppressed semi-slaves, did not support their governments and would welcome 'liberation' by the Americans. I was to learn more about new China though."

Corner then goes to to tell how in a discussion with a Chinese soldier, who knew a little English, and through the use of drawing pictures and signs he learned something of what the new China means. "Through his pictures and a few words I learned that the Chinese people regarded not me, nor my buddies as their enemies, but only Wall Street financiers, rich monopolists as their foe. I began to realize that they and not the people of Korea and China, were my enemies also . . . . "

"When I had to leave the hospital, I was sad at leaving the buddies who were not yet fully well and the kindly personnel who had taken such good care of us. But I at least knew this—that whatever lay ahead, the people of Korea and China were not my enemies and would treat us as well as they could. . . ."

* * *

POW'S have written to wives, mothers and relatives asking them to do all they can to stop the war in Korea. Following are extracts of some which were handed to Chinese correspondents to mail.

Corporal Ray Gonzales writes to his mother at 163 E. 123rd Street, New York City 35, New York: "Dear Mom, I have been captured and am in a North Korean camp. We have been treated well . . . . Don't worry. I am not writing because they are forcing me to, but because its true. We have lots to eat and they are real kind. Don't cry or worry and I'll be home soon. . . ."

Want Folks to Take Action

"I am being treated just fine," writes Gerald Neighbors to Mrs. Shirley Neighbors, Box 106, Hereford, Texas, "but honey there is one thing I would like for you do for me. Write to statesmen or Congressmen and try to get some of the people there to do something about this war for we don't need to be here and I think we should let the Korean people think this out for themselves. Do something there at home to cause the folks to start thinking."

"Say folks, why don't you try and see some Congressmen about using their influence in Washington to get this war over?" writes Fritz Kvale to Mr. O. V. Kvale, Onamia, Minnesota.

"See our Congressmen and try to get them to pull the troops out. The sooner they pull out, the sooner this war will be over. So please try to do what you can. Tell everyone to help," writes Duaine Braswell to Mrs. T. D. Braswell, Crosset, Arkansas, Route One, Box 163.

Another POW writes to his parents, saying: "I hope that you and other citizens can do something which may help to bring this senseless war to a speedy end. I feel that I cannot stress this point too strongly because the war has not done a thing but ruin Korea. The Chinese are treating us all very nicely even though the conditions are rough here due to the way the US airforce is operating."

Captain Stephen T. Uurtamo writing to his wife and children at 733 Washington Street, Allentown,

Daily POW Broadcasts

Broadcasts of recorded messages of American and British prisoners of war in Korea began over Radio Peking on April 16. The broadcasts were being made daily at 9:30 GMT in the 19 and 25 meter bands.

According to a *Hsinhua* story from Peking, the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression obtained permission from the Korean authorities to allow the POW's to make the recordings in Korea.

The action was based on the anxiety expressed by the POW's over letting their families know how they are getting along and their desire to express their real opinion on the Korean war, *Hsinhua* reported.

The first group of POW's to have their applications for broadcast accepted were 300 Americans and 30 British. It was reported that there was considerable competition among the prisoners for the necessarily limited time on the air.

Pennsylvania has a lot to say: "This bad dream could have been avoided through realization of the right of peoples to live in peace without interference of strong armed nations. Both Joe and Bill could come to the fore by teaching their congregations the stupidity shown by the United Nations in their open aggression in Korea. The United States wants awakening. We should long ago have recognized Communist China, we should have insisted on non-intervention in Formosa, we should have kept out of Korea and let the Koreans solve their own problems. In short, we must learn to respect others and their rights. Too much of our actions in the past have pointed to the attitude of hurrah for us and to hell with the others. Bea, you must do what you can and get everyone to expend all efforts to end this senseless war."

Master Sergeant Bruno Bevivino writes to his wife at 902 South 109th Street, Tacoma, Washington: "We have no business here, Gerry, and I sure am going to let people know about the dirty rotten deal we gave these people. . . . I'm going to preach what a rotten deal this was till I get it out of my system. I love you, Bruno."

Appreciation for the treatment at the hands of the Chinese volunteers has been expressed by many. Typical was the comment of Pfc Clyde Wilson, Junior (ASN 35880265) in letter home: ". . . In the hands of the Chinese volunteers, I have learned the true meaning of friendship. I would never have made it but for their good treatment and care. With all their supply and transport problems, they have managed to give us warm clothing, the same rations as they get—three meals a day—tobacco and cigarettes, soap, towels, toothbrushes and paste, and thorough good medical care. In other words, it's A-1 treatment we are getting."

Appeal to United Nations

On February 11 a mass rally of POW's was held at a prison camp in North Korea. Although the number involved, 279, was not large it was highly significant and expressed the feelings of POW's all over Korea. Most of the prisoners were from the First Marine Division and the Seventh Division.

Addressing the meeting, Major John N. McLaughlin of the Tenth Army Corps Headquarters said: "How many of us realized that the 'UN' resolution followed the ordering of US troops into Korea? How many thought of the threat to China involved in the entry of US troops into Korea? Think of US reaction to an invasion of Canada or Mexico. What was the real significance of the Seventh Fleet being ordered to Taiwan? Did not this involve the violation of the UN Charter? We are drifting toward war in the Far East because of our foreign policy. We are joining with the people of the world in our call for peace."

Staff Sergeant Olson of the Thirty-First Regiment, Seventh Division told the meeting: "Yesterday we were fooled and deceived. Today we are champions of justice. In signing this appeal, we have joined hands with 600,000,000 people throughout the world."

The meeting drew up an appeal to the UN which was unanimously signed and then sent to Trygve Lie at Lake Success. The text of the appeal of the POW's, chiefly Americans, reads in part:

"We, the undersigned, all being members or civil employees of the US, British, or puppet South Korea armed forces are victims of the Korean war. We have personally experienced the horrors and devastation visited upon these people by this conflict. We have witnessed the agony in the eyes of bewildered civilians who have been made homeless. We have seen the useless slaughter of old men, women, and children. . . .

"We have learned the hard, bitter truth and we believe that the only solution to this threat of another world war to be the following documents and policies which we unanimously advocate and support:

"1) The Manifesto of the Peoples of the World adopted by the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw.

"2) Immediate cessation of the Korean war by the adoption of China's Foreign Minister Chou En-lai's three-point peace proposal to the UN. . . .

"Through personal contact and experience with the Chinese people's volunteers we have become convinced of their sincerity of purpose and have come to know them as true representatives of a peace-loving people," the POW's stated.

POW's Hit by US Airforce

The greatest worry for POW's is their own air force. In line with its policy of destroying "everything moving," which has made a shambles of Korean non-military targets, POW camps have not been spared. Letters of bitter indignation over the actions of the US Air Force have come from POW's.

On March 15 *Hsinhua* reported on a number of messages sent by POW's to their families in America from a camp which had been strafed by US planes. Four POW's were killed and 15 wounded, according to the news agency.

Bitter were the words of Corporal Elwood E. Overgard in his message to his wife at 326 S. Smith Street, Vinita, Oklahoma: "I am all right and well, for the Chinese are treating us very well but our airplanes are strafing us. They have already killed four and wounded a lot more. The planes are all that we have to hide from and we can't have a fire to keep warm for they strafe the houses and burn them down. . . .

"I know these boys who were killed for I was in their section and they were killed in the same room with me. I was lucky, for one man got wounded right next to me and one killed at my feet so I know it is very much true. . . ."

Master-sergeant John Racich told his wife, of 1209 East 29th Street, Tacoma, Washington, of how the air force freely shoots up POW camps: "Our planes strafed the camp though the Chinese marked it POW. They strafe indiscriminately. If something moves they shoot up the place, without bothering to see who or what it is.

"The Chinese move us around at night from one village in the mountains to another to stop our planes from locating us and shooting us up. We travel at night, then during the day we jam into a small house and we don't dare go out because if the planes see us they shoot us up. If we stay in one place too

long, it shows signs of habitation.

"In the place they shot us up last time they rocketed and strafed us, and we live in fear that they will use napalm bombs on us. There are no Chinese with us, except our guards and interpreters, so strafing is uncalled for."

Sergeant Howard Campbell of 303 93rd Street, Brooklyn, New York wrote his wife: "I would have no worry about coming home to you and the children safely, except for our own airplanes. Every day they are bombing and strafing all these Korean houses and killing poor innocent victims like children and old people and when they are through all that is left is a pile of ashes."

Through GI Eyes

A long letter written by Sergeant Alan B. Robertson (ASN 18044168), quoted by a *Hsinhua* correspondent on April 3, gives a GI's impression of the basic difference between the Chinese volunteers fighting in Korea and the American soldiers. Writing to his wife at 1,020 Patricio Street, Phoenix, Arizona, Robertson, who enlisted in the army in June 1941 and re-enlisted in October 1945, said:

"Why do the Chinese treat us this way? The basic reason for their humanitarian treatment towards POW's is that the entire Chinese people are a peaceful and peace-loving people, not just a small group but each and every one of them are fighters for peace. Thus, the reason why, on the one hand, they fight so sanely and brilliantly is that they are fighting to help an invaded people regain their freedom and liberty; also they fight against the threat of an aggressive action against their homeland.

"Therein lies the difference between GIs and Chinese volunteers. We, on the one hand are wholly ignorant as to the reason for our fight in Korea! Our mental attitude is that we want only to find a way to stay alive, we don't want to fight. We have no reason for fighting. . . On the other hand the volunteer has a clear and precise reason for fighting, he fights against an aggressive force, he fights to help the Korean people regain their freedom and independence, he fights against the threat of aggression against his homeland. With such reasons, such things to fight for, the volunteer can never be beaten. . . ."

* * *

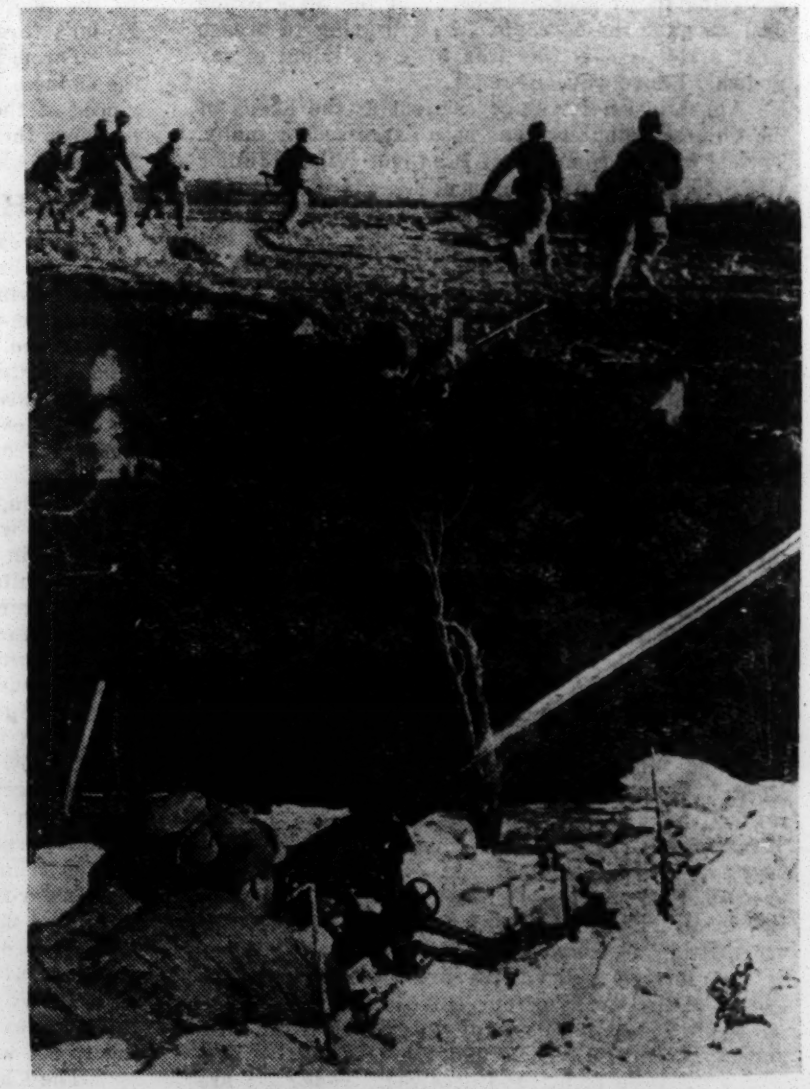
ONE of the many group messages signed by American POW's was one bearing the simple title, "May We Be Heard." A clear manifestation of POW feeling, this message was signed by 400 POW's. Excerpts from this message state:

"Why were we sent here 5,000 miles across the ocean to fight in a war that has no concern for us or our loved ones, without any regard to the rights of the hard working people of this nation that has suffered so much? Korea has never harmed or threatened our nation or any other nation.

"We were told it was a police action. But what has it turned out to be? And how is it going to end?

"It has brought ruin to a country that was building itself up after

Volunteers in Korea



Top photo: Chinese Volunteers launch an attack.

Lower Photo: Machinegunners cover a night assault by Volunteers on a hill position.

years of oppression. We have seen the effects of indiscriminate bombing of towns and villages. We have seen civilians killed, homeless and starving and children tramping roads, refugees in their own country. We have seen our buddies dying on the battlefield and in snow and ice, without even proper clothing for this climate, without proper burial. What sort of police action is it that destroys a country rather than protects it?

"We are ashamed of the part we Americans have played in this senseless war. It has dragged America down and brought only hatred and contempt for us among the people of Asia. It will take many years to wipe out the stain of our action. . . .

"To big firms, war means profits from airplanes, tanks, contracts for army clothing, guns, ammunition and other materials. To us soldiers it means misery, desolation and loss of life, and to folks at home it means breaking up of family, high taxes and hardship. . . .

"We can understand why the Chinese people have come to the aid of their neighbors, the Koreans. When we pushed on to the Yalu River, their security was threatened by the presence of the American fleet in Formosan waters. The Chinese are a great people. They have always been our friends. They are fighting in a just cause.

"We should never have poked our noses in here. We had our own civil war in the States and would have resented any other country interfering. We are a peace-loving people, we would defend our own homes at utter cost, but we resent being used for a cause such as this. To offset some of the false stories passed around about treatment for our boys by the People's Army we have this to say: Since our capture we have received the best treatment from Chinese and Koreans. We are receiving the best medical care available and we get as good treatment as any other of their people. Every effort is being made for our welfare."

The message then went on to list three basic demands of the POW's. 1) Pull American and all other troops out and leave Korea to the Korean people. 2) Permit new China to occupy her rightful place in the UN. 3) Something be done immediately so that no more American lives are lost.

* * *

THE record is a long one of American POW's who have learned what the American government has not learned. Now the men who have to do the fighting and dying want the American people to learn and do something. The countless letters and group statements sent by American GIs is not something that can be dismissed by the American press as "Communist propaganda." They are the thoughts and desires of ordinary Americans, from all parts of the US, newly drafted youth and men who have made the army their career.

These men were sent into battle for a cause they never had any heart for. Now they want to be heard. The American people must listen to these voices which are becoming stronger and louder.

Top photo: Chinese Volunteer medical officer examining a Korean child.

Lower photo: A Volunteer helps a Korean woman carry firewood to her home.

Top: Following American withdrawal from a village Korean women search for menfolk among bodies of those executed.

Bottom: Death pits are found by Korean and Chinese Volunteer troops in nearly all villages occupied by US and Rhee's troops.

Atrocities in

No one knows just how many Koreans have perished since Truman and his South Korean puppets began their ill-fated war of aggression against North Korea. However, the toll is enormous and probably exceeds any previous blood-letting in history in a comparable time and area.

Americans have condoned a barbarism on the part of their South Korean "allies" that is almost beyond belief and have themselves displayed a brutality that will horrify most Americans when the full story is finally disclosed.

Perhaps the biggest "killer" has been the airforce, which has openly boasted that its policy is: "If anything is moving, we stop it; if anything is stopped, we move it." Peasants are strafed in the fields, whole villages are instantaneously consumed by napalm bombs, clearly-marked hospitals have been destroyed. The callousness of airforce policy is shown in the increasing number of complaints from American POW's charging that US planes are strafing

in Korea

their camps even though they are plainly marked.

The US naval forces, which range up and down the sides of the Korean peninsula, have done their share, shelling into ashes and rubble virtually every town, both big and small.

But the death and destruction do not stop here. Similar acts have been carried out equally systematically—and on a more personal level—by the troops in the field. Villages have been deliberately wiped out on the "excuse" that they provided cover for snipers, while so-called "executions" of guerilla suspects, "unfriendly elements" and other "enemies" among the civilian population have become standard procedure.

The silence of the majority of the US press and other media of public information cannot change the hard fact that unspeakable crimes have been—and are still being—committed in the name of the American people. Nor will such silence enable the rulers of present-day America to avoid the responsibility which is theirs or the reckoning which must come.

Top: Approximately 10,000 Korean civilians were murdered at Hawon during occupation by US troops.

Bottom: Korean peasant woman lying dead on road beside her spilled apples after being strafed by US fighter plane.

The American People's

DESPITE the efforts of big business and the government to commit the American people to a policy of war, the peace movement in the US continues its struggle and growth. In the face of the determined efforts of the war clique and its press and radio to isolate, intimidate and jail those Americans who lead the fight for peace, reports from America reveal that peace has become the growing demand of literally millions of Americans, particularly in the last few months.

The first real break in the conspiracy by the government, big business and its kept press to kill by silence the growing peace movement in the US came in December of last year. Following the American military fiasco in Korea at that time and Truman's threat to use the atomic bomb, the forces for peace made themselves heard in no uncertain terms.

Organized peace groups had been virtually silenced by the handicaps of official persecution and press denunciation; many who were for peace had been bludgeoned into silence and inaction until that time. The persecution and denunciation has continued but the growing threat has left no alternative for millions of Americans who want peace preserved.

Organized Appeals

The first to react were organized groups. American Women for Peace filled the halls of the UN at Lake Success in December with 2,000 followers the day after Truman rattled his A-bomb. The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives sent sharp protests to Washington; US delegates to the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw were cabled to hurry home to give a first-hand report to a peace rally on December 11 in New York City. The Maryland Committee for Peace gathered 62 of the state's leading citizens to wire world leaders for an immediate cease-fire order in Korea.

The Progressive Party demanded a peaceful settlement of the world crisis, and a new organization, Veterans for Peace, was launched on the East and West coasts.

Despite the shameful sell-out to war hysteria by many labor leaders, the rank-and-file made itself heard. The Chicago Labor Conference for Peace held a big rally. The New York Labor Conference called together 115 delegates to launch a petition in the city's shops and factories demanding an armistice in Korea and a Big Five meeting to settle world problems. In Los Angeles, the Peace Committee of garment workers, consisting of members of the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, took advantage of the presence in that city of the union's right-wing leader, David Dubinsky, to send him an open letter requesting that he join their demand for the establishment of world peace.

All over the nation people worked for peace. In Buffalo, New York 217 leading citizens wired the president to settle the war peacefully and to outlaw the atom bomb. In Lawrence, Massachusetts 27 out of 40 members of the Greater Lawrence Ministers' Association met on short notice at 8:30 in the morning to wire the president to seek a peaceful solution of the Korean war.

The Akron, Ohio Council of Churchwomen, representing 70 Protestant denominations, warned the president that the bomb "would provoke retaliation, and initiate World War III and inevitable disaster."

Wherever the people have had a chance to express themselves they have been for peace. Hometown newspapers were deluged with letters; switchboards of radio stations were swamped with demands to get the men out of Korea; congressmen were besieged with protests over the draft of 18-year olds; and churches were crowded with people praying for peace.

A survey of more than 55 colleges showed a collapse of student morale. One educator said: "There's a bitterness among students I wish we could overcome." The FBI revealed 2,000 cases of draft evasion every month. Said the Dean of the School of Commerce of the University of South Dakota in February during a speech before the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders' Association of Chicago:

"If the people of America could vote tomorrow on the question, 'Shall we withdraw from Korea?' that proposition would carry by an avalanche of votes....I know that many Americans would like to know what military necessity demands that we build an army with schoolboys."

Midwest Views

In December the magazine *US News and World Report* sampled opinion on the Korean war in Webster City, Iowa, a town of 8,000 which the magazine accepted as a typical Midwest small town.

"... Plenty of people are quite willing to give up in Korea, permanently. There is not much objection, either, on this grass-roots level, to letting Communist China come into the United Nations. An attempt at a peace deal, by President Truman and Premier Stalin and other heads of states is favored.... There is marked political reaction against the Truman administration for what is termed its 'mistake' in going into Korea, and for 'bungling' after that.... The upshot seems to be that people want most of all peace."

In January, James F. Lincoln, president of the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, set off a chain reaction when he had a letter published in the *Cleveland Press*. Of the more than 500 responses, all except one favored the peace program he proposed. Lincoln's proposal centered around the following points: First, admit that the US is the aggressor and that it has no business invading Korea or any other country. Second, bring back the army to America. Third, pay for US damage done in Korea.

* * *

WITH the big newspapers and radio networks bent on throt-

Struggle for Peace ★ ★

tling the voice of the American people the demands for peace chiefly have found their way into small newspapers and radio stations. An example of this is Radio Station KLPR, a small independent station catering to the southern part of Oklahoma City. Nobody knew there were listeners outside the community until late in January when Mike King, the station's newscaster, asked a question and called for answers. The question was: "Should US troops be withdrawn from Korea now?"

For the first time in its history the news department received replies. Out of the first 400 replies, 394 were in favor of getting out of Korea. In a broadcast, King said: "This has been an enlightening, a sobering and often a heartbreaking experience. I was impressed by the feeling of pent-up emotion. As one writer put it: 'Thank God I have a chance to say what I think about this at last.'"

"Get Out of Korea"

From coast to coast, in letters to the editor, Americans were hitting one insistent note: Bring American soldiers home from Korea, stop the war, negotiate for peace. So strong has the peace movement grown that even some of the big dailies have had to pay it heed. *The Boston Globe* said. ". . . Formal broadening of the conflict in Korea into a general struggle with China would automatically plunge the world into total conflict. Given the grim realities in Korea today . . . this would be akin to madness." The *Detroit Free Press* said, "The confidence a vast number of people in this country have in President Truman and Secretary Acheson is not so profound as to make them willing to leave the issue of war and peace entirely to the discretion of these two gentlemen."

However, it has been in the small city and town newspapers—in the country's grass roots—that public opinion on Korea has been best able to break through the curtain of silence. The *Wheeling News Register* editorially stated: "The American soldiers who are in Korea are there unwarrantedly and illegally.... We are upon the brink of the most disastrous war in our history.... We are being plunged into that war heedlessly by a blind leadership which refused to face realities, and will admit of no possibility of mistakes in their outlook." Said the *Swanton Courier* (Vermont), even before MacArthur's removal from the Far East: "General MacArthur has become either senile and blind or he is one of history's greatest liars. ....(He) must be recalled...."

That America's defeats in Korea have unleashed much of the dammed-up feeling for peace on the part of the people cannot be denied. However, the fight for peace in the US is one which must overcome great difficulties. With the government committed to a war policy and an armament drive, those who stand to profit most from such a situation are not sitting idly by.

The organs of big business have made various comments on the effect of a "peace scare" on business prospects. Typical was the March comment of the *Nation's Business*, spokesman of the US Chamber of Commerce: "War psychology is the strongest support for business. It can shift with lightening speed. A peace scare is replacing a war scare....if the peace 'scare' draws to a point where it brings reduction in the military program, the US would face serious economic readjustment. The boom would end, probably in a bust. That is only a possiblity but it worries top administration officials."

* * *

AMONG the first to feel the weight of the government's policy of crushing the peace movement have been the champions of peace in America. Beginning with the arrest and jailing of the 11 leaders of the American Communist Party, the Truman government has done its best to silence anyone, no matter what his political ideology, who calls for a peaceful approach to present world problems. The recent indictment of the eminent Negro scholar and historian, Dr. William E. B. DuBois has shown the readiness of Washington to strike at all peace-loving people and groups. Dr. DuBois, chairman of the Peace Information Center, was charged with refusal to register as a "foreign agent."

The action taken against Dr. DuBois and other leaders of the Peace Information Center was a reflection of the fright of the administration over the growing peace movement.

No Longer Silent

From all over the US have come signs of the American people's increased resistance to the war plots of Washington and the monopolies. Many people who had been frightened into silence are coming forth. For the youth of America, faced with Truman's prospects of fighting and dying on a foreign battlefield, the words of a 25-year old Los Angeles engineer ring true. Donald E. Koch chose a four-year prison sentence rather than serve in a war he considers "monstrous beyond imagination." In a statement to the court that sentenced him, Koch listed three conditions for willing military service on his part:

"We must be absolutely and unquestionably fighting for freedom, justice and humanity, without ulterior motives of personal or national gain in any form. We must genuinely, with complete sincerity, have explored every alternative peaceful course of action and we must continue to hold all doors open. We must be under attack."

Since these conditions are absent in America's war in Korea, he said, "Therefore, I must now oppose military service or stand guilty before my own conscience of wilfully betraying my religious convictions, my belief in democracy and thus my fellow-Americans."

The Challenge to the Church

Rev. James Endicott

THE year 1951 is witnessing a mass exodus of Western missionaries from China. This is not the first time that such a thing has happened. There were mass withdrawals in 1900, again at the time of the Sun Yat-sen revolution in 1911 and an even larger and more complete withdrawal in 1927 when Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang took over.

This final withdrawal in 1951 marks the end of "foreign" missionary endeavor and the new element in the situation is that the Western religionists are being repudiated by many of the best elements in the Chinese Christian movement. They are being repudiated because they have failed to learn some plain facts of life about "imperialism."

Events of 1927

The 1927 evacuation of Western missionaries was forced on them, against their will, by the British, American and other consuls. The Western powers in 1927 were contemplating armed intervention against the Chinese struggle for independence and the abolishing of the "unequal treaties."

In 1927 there was a large and influential section of the missionary body, headed by the National Christian Council, which spoke out openly and courageously for Chinese independence. There were fiery debates between these "modernists" and the conservatives—especially the China Inland Mission—regarding the rights and wrongs of the "gun-boat policy."

It is to the credit of Western missionary enterprise in 1927 that there were so many "pro-Chinese" missionaries who loudly demanded the abolition of the unequal treaties and who opposed foreign military intervention. It is also to their credit that the Western governments were anxious to remove them.

How well I remember the British Consul at Chungking angrily threatening a group of Canadians who did not want to leave.

Dr. Endicott, who is now chairman of the Canadian Peace Committee, is a well-known missionary teacher who has spent most of his life in China. As a "second generation" missionary brought up in this country, he is particularly familiar with the conditions which gave rise to the Chinese people's demand for radical social changes. In recent years Dr. Endicott has been one of the leaders of those progressive Christians who have warned that if the Church is to survive, it must recognize—and indeed support—the just demands of the peoples of Asia for political, economic and social reforms.—Editor.

What lessons did the missionary experts learn from the upheavals of 1927? They learned many of the most essential ones. These lessons are all set forth in the reports of the Jerusalem Meeting of the International Missionary Council in 1928. At that Council, experts warned both the missionaries and the administrators that the economic oppression of the colonial areas was producing an explosive situation.

The one plain warning that appeared all through these reports was largely ignored by the missionary education experts. It ought to have been central. It was best formulated by Dr. Crommelin,* who warned:

"The West has been imposing a new industrial system on the East. And the East sees that the bulk of the profits arising from this system go out of the country. They are not content with this system and they are inclined to identify this type of exploitation with Christianity and the missionary enterprise.

"Christians must ask themselves this question: Have Christians the right to exploit the backward sections of the world . . . and enforce that exploitation by military force if necessary? There is only one answer to that question and the West might as well recognize that in any conflict arising from the exploiting attitude the West will lose."

The missionaries failed to learn that lesson. An increasing number escaped from the concrete difficulties by seeking refuge in abstract and complicated theories of religion.

Theological specialists like the American Reinhold Niebuhr became popular. They opposed practical enthusiasm for human welfare by fine-spun speculation about the large amount of human sinfulness in all human endeavor. They are in fact keenly aware of sin everywhere except in the American State Department. These theological specialists are very popular among those who advocate the use of the atom bomb.

On the other hand there is an increasing number of missionaries like Congressman Walter Judd who preach hatred and war openly and without rebuke in the Church. In fact, Mr. Judd, who has consistently advocated American military action against the Chinese people, is one of the most popular and admired speakers in American Church gatherings.

Double Meaning of Force

One of the commonest excuses that the Western religionists used for opposing the liberation of Asia was this: They said they agreed that the changes were necessary but they must come "without force." At the same time they condoned or approved the force that is used to maintain the "old law and order."

Missionary doctors, who would not hesitate to cut off an arm or a leg to save a man from gangrene, shouted loud and long that it was wrong or communistic to cut off some land from robber barons or landlords.

The great majority of western religionists are solidly supporting General Eisenhower, who has reported to Congress that the United States must use military force to

* Jerusalem Meeting, International Missionary Council, Vol. 1, p. 337.

keep the colonial areas in subjection. He stated this fact quite crudely. Unless the US can keep in power a certain kind of government in Western Europe it would mean, in his words to Congress, "the loss of all those other areas of political dependency from which the US draws manganese, copper, uranium, etc." (*Time* magazine, February 12, 1951).

"We know," he said, "that 150,000,000 united Americans constitute the greatest temporal force that has ever existed on God's earth." What he means is not "God's earth" but Uncle Sam's earth.

I will wait with curiosity to see if any responsible missionary body in America repudiates the ideas of General Eisenhower. As one Christian missionary, I repudiate them as wicked blasphemy.

If the American Churches do not repudiate these immoral ideas of General Eisenhower, then they have forfeited the moral right ever again to send missionaries anywhere. If religion is not positive and sacrificial about brotherhood, justice and equality it is fit for nothing.

Apologists for Imperialism

The great revolution in Asia has at last forced out in the open the distasteful fact that the great majority of the Western religionists were apologists for imperialism. They could neither understand nor sympathize with a social system which places the needs of human beings, whether "saved" or "unsaved," above the profits of property.

They neglected in practice some of the most essential elements in the life and teachings of Jesus, namely its universality and its value of persons regardless of race, class or nationality. In their hands Christianity became a charity organization, loyal to Western capitalism and the "American way of life."

Asia today has no use for the religion of those who have retreated from or denied the revolution.

Since liberation Chinese Christians have been in the forefront of a number of patriotic nation-wide campaigns, such as those for opposing a separate Japanese peace treaty which would exclude China, the rearming of Japan by the United States, American aggression in Korea and threats against China.

Because Christianity was brought to China from the West, the Chinese Church and various Christian-sponsored institutions have been closely tied to the foreign imperialist powers. Realizing the use which these powers made of their Christian missionary organizations in China, more and more Chinese Christians have become active in the campaign for reforming the Church.

Following the US government's freezing of all Chinese assets in America, the people's government took similar steps with regard to American property in China. One of the government's moves, which was hailed by Chinese Christian leaders throughout the country, was to call for the end of foreign control over Chinese cultural organizations. Thus, for the first time, the dozens of schools, hospitals and other mission sponsored organizations came under Chinese control.

The above picture shows a mass rally of several thousand Shanghai Christians called in protest against America's unilateral decision to rearm Japan.

Land Reform in Fukien

The principal basis of the Kuomintang's "strength," as well as that of previous regimes, has been support of the rural landlord class which lived in medieval splendor through its system of exorbitant land rentals, usury and feudal levies exacted from the impoverished mass of the peasantry. China's history is replete with peasant revolts against this system of all-out exploitation which doomed some 80 percent or more of the population to a life of poverty and back-breaking toil.

One of the main planks in the platform of the present Communist-led Chinese revolution has been reform of this centuries old feudal agrarian society which has been mainly responsible for China's semi-medieval, semi-colonial status.

The boost which land reform gives to the entire economy has been demonstrated in China's Northeast where each year sees an increase in rural production, accompanied by a phenomenal rise in purchases by peasants and villagers of manufactured goods.

Because of the profound political, social and economic changes which land reform brings to an area, the *Review* publishes in this issue the two following articles which deal with the preparations for and actual carrying out of land reform and with the results of land reform in two communities in the East China province of Fukien.

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IMMEDIATELY after liberation the peasants in the village of Chuanchow began talking about land reform. However, it was not until last summer that serious discussions were held to begin actual planning for this major undertaking. While the peasants were most excited, the landlords were gloomy.

The only ray of hope for the latter were the rumors spread by secret agents that the Kuomintang would return. During these days I would occasionally meet a landlord who would turn a vinegar face to me and say, "Comrade, is it really true that land reform will start soon?"

As the weeks and months passed and no action was taken, the landlords' spirits picked up. Some thought that perhaps the new government was like the KMT and could be bribed. However, their illusions were dashed when last autumn active preparations for land reform were commenced.

Regional Differences

Every area has its special characteristics and thus careful study of all local conditions must precede land reform. For a long time the question had been raised as to whether land reform was applicable to this area of China, particularly the countryside surrounding Chuanchow. Unlike the wealthy in other areas, Chuanchow's rich families did not concentrate their money in land alone because the land is poor and the cultivable area is exceedingly small. The district is cut up by hills and mountains and is bounded by the sea. Throughout the district the arable land lies in small patches and it is difficult to find a straight stretch of more than a mile in length.

Thus, the upper classes found other outlets besides land for their wealth. Generally surplus income went into the following: 1) Construction of elaborate houses, 2) expenditures on festive occasions, such as marriages and funerals, 3) speculative business activities, including usury, 4) hoarding US dollars and gold bars.

Therefore, we find that extensive land holdings, such as are found in the north, do not exist here. However, this does not mean that there is equality in the distribution of land. Even though the individual holdings of the landlords might be comparatively small, they are landlords just the same. All the old feudal vices and customs were most prevalent. Exploitation and oppression were just as heavy as in other parts of the country. Land reform, therefore, was considered necessary.

The first rumors heralding the coming of land reform appeared last summer when government cadres began investigating rural conditions. The cadres visited villages, listing the average number of domestic animals owned by each peasant, the types and quantity of by-products the farmers produced, and so on. The rumors had it that this was the first step preparatory to confiscation of land and that each farmer would be required to pay a capital tax for each hen, each pig, each Dragon Eye tree, etc.

While the majority of the peasants turned deaf ears to such KMT-inspired tales, some poor farmers, long accustomed to exploitation at every turn, took such rumors seriously. One farmer whom I knew hastily killed his chickens, sold his two hogs and was on the point of chopping down his Dragon Eye trees when dissuaded.

Scheming Landlord

The landlords also became active during this period. Following liberation they had temporarily relinquished a portion of their hitherto undisputed prerogatives but still lived a pleasant life. They thought that they would be able to get full "restitution" when the KMT came back. However, the months passed and there was no sign of the KMT returning. Then, when preparations were being made for land reform, their hopes were shattered.

They were now faced with the prospect of going to work like the rest of the peasants. This was too much for many of them and they immediately began to struggle against the inevitable. All sorts of schemes were tried. Threats, maulings, bribery, blackmailing and, finally, assassination were

employed in their attempt to undermine the prestige of the government.

Shortly before the new year three assassinations took place in a village about seven miles east of the city. The killings were carefully planned and illustrate quite well the lengths to which the old exploiting class—the landlords, local despots, KMT agents, etc.—will go. Three cadres were invited to a village meeting to discuss the matter of grain collection. During a speech by one of the cadres, the lights were extinguished and the victims shot in the confusion which followed.

Murderers Punished

The reaction of the government was swift. Severe punishment was decreed for those who disturb peace and order and who try to sabotage land reform. The murderers and their instigators were quickly located. One local racketeer and four feudal landlord-despots were found to be responsible. They were apprehended, tried and executed within a month of the assassinations.

As the land reform progressed, the struggle with the feudal remnants became increasingly bitter. More and more attempts at sabotage were made. Around the Lunar New Year season, public trials were held in one or another village of this district almost every day.

Special agents, rumor-manufacturers, bandits and feudal elements, especially local despots, were brought to public trial in the regions where they had committed illegal actions. Many were executed. The largest single group to receive the death penalty were 16 KMT special agents who were tried and sentenced to death on January 18. Among the criminals was a prominent businessman, one of the richest in this city.

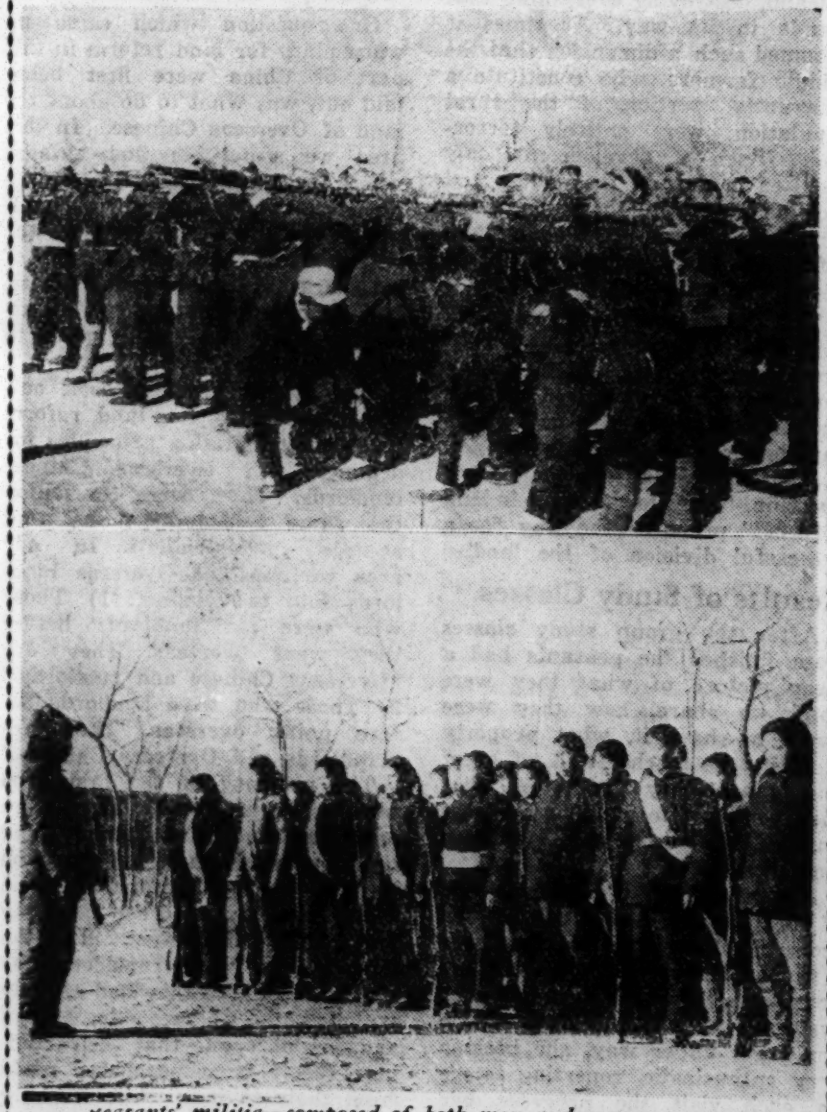
It would be a mistake, however, to assume that only suppressive measures were employed in carrying out the work. Every effort was made to bring the reactionary or undecided elements around to adopting a mass point of view. Only those who broke the law, who committed crimes against the state and the people were brought to trial. And of those tried, many received only slight punishment, some being released after re-education.

Not counting the time spent in training the cadres, it usually took several months to get down to the basic work of dividing up the land. First, it was necessary for the cadres to understand every detail of the conditions in the village in which they were to work.

Meanwhile, the villagers had to be mobilized and divided into groups for studying the whole question of land reform. Group study was centered around two points: 1) Why land reform was necessary, and 2) How to accomplish land reform.

Great emphasis was laid on proper investigation and proper study by both cadres and peasants before starting the actual work of dividing up the land. In the old liberated areas deviations frequent-

Peasants' Self-Protection Corps



Peasants' militia—composed of both men and women—are now a vital factor in protecting the gains made by land reform in the countryside. With the establishment of such militia units throughout the rural areas, the new government has done something no previous regime ever dared do—put arms in the hands of the people. In addition to their job of preventing disturbances by disaffected landlords, bandits and KMT secret agents, such militia units can be expected to protect their homes against outside invasion should the need arise.

ly took place in the early days of land reform. The indigent farmers, having been oppressed by the landlord class, were apt to go to extremes against any who had property. They tended to regard all propertied farmers with envy and even hatred.

The cadres, meanwhile, being inexperienced, were as radical as the tenants and hired hands. The result was frequently an indiscriminate assault against the middle farmers and rich farmers, as well as the landlords. The peasants' anger was like the eruption of a volcano, destroying everything that stands in its way. At times it assumed such a dimension that the middle farmers, who constitute a substantial portion of the rural population, were entirely terrorized. Such a development only resulted in driving the middle and rich peasants into the arms of the landlords, thereby enhancing the numbers and strength of the people's enemies.

Thus, in discussing the question, "Why is land reform necessary?" great emphasis was laid on making a clear distinction between the real enemies and those who are or who can become the people's friends. A thorough study of the second question, "How to accomplish land reform?" prepared the way for a successful division of the land.

Results of Study Classes

After the group study classes were finished the peasants had a clear picture of what they were going to share, how they were going to share it, what property must not be touched and, of great importance, they understood that they were not to maul or mistreat anyone, not even the villainous local despots.

An example of what this period of study does to people can be seen from the changes which came over a woman hawker who comes to my house every few days to bring us oysters. As the pre-land reform study got under way, she became very enthusiastic, reporting to me on each visit the progress her village was making.

She was elected a group leader and enthusiastically told me how everyone, both men and women, in her village attend the study class every evening. In addition to studying the questions pertaining to land reform, the villagers, she said, were learning how to speak, how to sing and how to express their thoughts clearly and with proper meaning.

While such accomplishments might not seem important to those who live in cities, they indicate very great progress in the semi-feudal countryside. In many villages all the residents are of the same clan, so that frequently the despot is the "uncle" of the villagers. This clannish relation often makes the farmers hesitate to denounce their oppressors.

Overseas Landlords

One question which came up when plans for land reform in this part of China were first being laid out, was what to do about the land of Overseas Chinese. In this area we sometimes find villages where the vast majority of the population is made up of emigrants' families. In view of the government's correct policy of consideration for Overseas Chinese, it was evident that particular attention would have to be given to this question.

The government handbook outlining the rules for land reform provided the guiding principles for dealing with Overseas Chinese landlords. They were to enjoy the same consideration as that accorded industrialists. In our area we classified Overseas landlords into two classes: 1) Those who were not landlords before they went overseas. They are "Overseas Chinese and landlords." 2) Those who were landlords before going overseas. They are "landlords and Overseas Chinese."

The property of the first type was to be protected. They were permitted to retain small land holdings which they can continue to rent out at reasonable rates. Their houses and other property are to be left intact. But the second class were considered as landlords because they had already exploited others before going abroad and cannot argue that their holdings result from purchases made from their savings while working as laborers abroad.

When all the villagers had sufficiently studied the problems, meetings were then called to discuss the social status of each individual villager. Roughly, we found that there were seven classes among the villagers: 1) The landlord, 2) the rich farmer, 3) the middle farmer, 4) the indigent farmer, 5) the local despot, 6) the reactionary element, 7) the bureaucrat. Of course, there were others, such as professional men, businessmen, clergymen, etc. However, they were a small minority and were put in an eighth class, miscellaneous, and, if they did not also fall into the category of (1), (5), (6) or (7) they bore no significance with land reform.

In some cases we did find that professional men owned land which they rented out to tenants. Also, we found that temples and churches frequently owned considerable arable land, while bureaucrats nearly always owned land which they did not till themselves. In such cases, the individual's status, so far as land reform was concerned, was determined upon the basis of his land ownership.

Of course, many individuals fell into more than one class and thus we found bureaucratic-landlords, reactionary-landlords, local despot-landlords, and so on. In Putien, a small town north of this city, a well-known doctor was classified as a landlord, a professor was labeled as a bureaucratic-landlord because he was formerly a village magistrate under the KMT, while another rich family was placed in the category of reactionary-landlord because the head of the family is still serving the KMT in Taiwan.

Definition of Landlord

Thus, it became clear that the landlord is not necessarily limited to the village alone. He has a varied relation with all professions. He is no longer only the classical landlord who resides in his rural mansion, who has a huge belly, who is corpulent and sensual. No, the landlords belong to the class of people who enrich themselves at the expense of the poor peasants, who exploit others. Their other vocations cannot camouflage their actual social status. Even a young lady can be a landlord so long as she lives by the labor of others.

Perhaps the most common combination of "titles" which we found was local despot-landlord. Under the heavy exploitation system which flourished during the KMT days, it was the local despots who had the best opportunity to become

landlords. The same thing was largely true in reverse. Since it was the landlord class which supported the KMT, it was natural that many a greedy landlord also became a local despot in an effort to enlarge his wealth by extra-legal means.

When the landlords had committed unpardonable crimes against the people, as was true in the case of Wu Yu-keng (See *China Weekly Review*, March 18, 1950), they were brought before the law and called to accounts. Severe punishment, including capital punishment, was imposed for flagrant violations of the people's rights. But when their offense was not so great that it could not be forgiven, they were generally allowed an opportunity to mend their ways. Land was distributed to them so that they could reform themselves by honest labor.

Land reform is nearly completed in Chuanchow. More than 80 percent of the rural population is now enjoying the fruits of the struggle with the landlords. The people are well organized and united as never before. They are ready to protect what they have. If the Chiang brigands and their US masters are serious when they boast of "returning" to the mainland, let them try it and test the strength of the people again.

— *EUCHINIC HUANG*

The Revival of a Fukien Village

CHING PU Valley lies along the southern coast of Fukien province. It provides homes for 1,910 families, most of whom are descendants of an original family named Lin. There are 5,876 *mou* of arable land, while the total population of the valley is 6,670.

Up until a year ago the vast majority of the inhabitants eked out a poverty-stricken existence. They went hungry—and died by the hundreds—when there was flood or drought or blight. They were frequently at the mercy of marauding bandit gangs, while they were constantly in debt to the small landed aristocracy of the valley. The ruins of houses which lie from one end of the valley to the other testify to the number who fought for life but failed.

At the end of last year land reform was begun. Now, less than six months later, the valley has taken on an entirely new look. For the first time the people can look to the future without fear.

Before land reform 81 percent of the peasants owned only 20.6 percent of the available land, while a mere handful of wealthy landlords owned the remainder, 79.4 percent. Thus, tenant farmers and day laborers constituted the bulk of the population.

After paying the rents and various special assessments demanded by the landlords, most tenants were reduced to a subsistence living. The year-round diet consisted almost entirely of dry potatoes, the cheapest food available. However, in many years the potato crop was not sufficient to see them through until the next harvest. Thus, many were forced to borrow food from the landlords at usurious interest rates.

Once a farmer began to borrow, there was little chance for him to clear his debt as the high interest charges were soon compounded into astronomical sums. A peasant who borrowed a few baskets of potatoes in a lean year might pay on this debt for the rest of his life and still not clear it, so high were the interest rates.

The position of the small independent farmer was scarcely better. Through the years many an owner of a small farm found himself stripped of his land and reduced to the status of tenant through the same system of usury. A single misfortune such as the death of a work animal might spell ruin for the family.

Big Landlords Prospered

Only the big landlords managed to profit since they not only had sufficient reserves to see them through lean years but were always in a position to take advantage of others' misfortunes. Needless to say, under the Kuomintang, the militia, the courts, in fact the whole administrative machinery, were controlled by the landlords so there was no legal recourse for the people.

One of the valley's leading landlords, Lin Tswan-tsu, grew so prosperous that at the time of liberation he had 50 families living as tenants on his land. No matter how poor a crop might be, Lin demanded his full rent. One tenant, Jen Yueh-chuan, finally became so impoverished that his small son died of starvation during one lean year. Throughout the valley similar examples of the oppression of the landlords were related by the peasants following liberation. Hardly a family did not have its tale of tragedy.

* * *

LIKE similar areas in other parts of China, Ching Pu Valley has begun to revive following land reform. From the ranks of the tenants and the hired hands new leaders are arising to help the people in their struggle for a better life. Lin Jen-ti, who together with his wife worked for a local landlord for more than 30 years, was as poor at the time of liberation as he had been when he started work. No matter how hard he labored, it seemed that he never managed to make more than enough for the bare necessities of life. At the end of each year his earnings always seemed to be balanced by the debts due the landlord for food or other necessities which had been advanced him during the year.

Following land reform his condition changed so much that today he is scarcely recognizable as the same man. He has five *mou* of land and is able, for the first time in his life, to make a few purchases in the shops of Ching Pu Village. One night recently he showed a new clothes chest to a cadre who was visiting him, saying, "Before I never dreamed of owning so much as five *mou* or of being able to buy such a chest. Now that I am my own master and can enjoy the fruits of my own labor, my working efficiency is bound to go up. Next

year my crops will be bigger than ever."

Lin Shi-lai, an energetic youth who also has been freed from want and misery by land reform, recently declared that now that the cursed landlord system has been done away with he felt that all problems were capable of solution. Before, he said, there was never any answer, no matter what your problem might be. Now, however, he continued, if you cannot solve a problem by yourself you can go to the Agricultural Association or to the Youth League where you will get prompt and sympathetic attention.

Another farmer, a husky youth of 19, in a speech at the Agricultural Association meeting told of his difficult life as a coolie under one of the local landlords. After several years of faithful work, the landlord one day suddenly fired him in a fit of anger. Without money or a home, Lin was forced to wander about the valley doing odd jobs for a living. At times he was reduced to eating wild fruit and berries. Liberation saved his life, he said. He now has land of his own and, he declared, is at last his own master, recognizing no authority except that of the people.

Peasants Now Enthusiastic

Labor enthusiasm among the peasants has increased greatly as a result of land reform. In addition, the Agricultural Association has aided the farmers with scientific advice about improving farming methods. This year more than 4,000 *mou* have already been turned once. About 700 *mou* have been fertilized with humus scraped from river beds and the bottoms of ponds, some 3,000 *mou* have been fertilized with animal manure, while the rest have been spread with night soil. In order to ensure sufficient fertilizing of this year's crops, 700 villagers have taken part in transporting human and animal waste to the valley from Foochow.

More than 200 peasants have been busy day after day repairing irrigation and flood control works in the valley. In addition, a new canal some 10 *li* in length is being dug. Starting in the mountains and zig-zagging down into the valley, this canal will supply water to 1,300 *mou* even in time of drought. Meanwhile, hundreds of farmers are at work preparing for spring planting, while the already blooming yellow rape and the sprouting green wheat give the valley an especially lush appearance.

A cooperative store has already been established. It was organized by selling shares among the peasants—each share being equivalent in value to 15 catties of rice. Located in the center of the village, it stocks mainly farming implements and articles of daily use.

Gradually the local good-for-nothings are disappearing. Even the beggars are beginning to engage in production. Lin Lian-zuh, a notorious rogue who formerly lived upon gambling, stealing and extortion, has turned over a new leaf and is now one of the village's most active workers in transporting fertilizer from Foochow to the valley. Lin Ma-man, a wastrel who spent his time gambling, eating opium and chasing women, was alloted a plot of land and is now a hard working farmer.

At a recent meeting, he said that in the past because of exploitation by the landlords he felt that his situation was hopeless and thus he determined to work as little as possible. However, he continued, he realized that he was now being given a chance to make an honest living and so he had renounced his past ways.

Lin Jih-yu was formerly the caretaker of a temple and lived off the tips of pilgrims. The living he made in this way barely fed his family of four. Today he is a hard working farmer determined to make a decent living off his allotted land.

End of Superstition

In the past the people were very superstitious, particularly the women who were devoted to the Goddess of Mercy, Goddess of Children and various other deities. Today the various gods and goddesses are receiving less and less attention.

In past years the Hearth God's day was a big occasion. On the 24th night of the 12th month of the lunar year each family made an offering of food to the Hearth God who was supposed to make his annual trip to heaven on that night. In addition to the food, he was sent off by a great display of firecrackers. The idea was that if the Hearth God was shown enough attention he would turn in a "good report" on the family when he reached heaven. This year, only a scattering of fireworks was heard in the village as most residents let the occasion pass unnoticed.

The relatively quick loss of faith in the various gods on the part of the villagers is a result of their new outlook. Through land reform they have learned that their fate depends largely upon themselves. No longer do they believe that they are lucky or unlucky because of a predestined fate or that their success or failure can be attributed to supernatural spirits. The fact that they themselves have settled accounts with the landlords and have begun to carve out a better life—all by their own efforts—has dealt a death below to the ancient superstitions which, of course, were fostered by the ruling classes.

* * *

THOUGH not far from the capital city of Foochow, the village and surrounding countryside was considered "bandit country" until liberation. Even after liberation banditry did not entirely disappear. However, with land reform the economic causes for banditry have been nearly eliminated.

Under the KMT it was exceedingly difficult to maintain law and order in the valley. The large number of impoverished farmers and villagers provided a steady stream of recruits for the bandit gangs. At the same time, the large landowners usually had working agreements with the various bandit leaders and upon occasion employed them to terrorize the farmers whenever the latter showed any indication of open dissatisfaction with the status quo.

With more opportunities for honest work, idlers, gamblers and other local bad elements are taking jobs. However, in order to ensure that the KMT secret agents, dispossessed landlords or old gang leaders do not attempt to stir up trouble, the village has a militia of 130 armed men who patrol the valley.

As a result of their political and economic liberation more and more farmers are demanding an education. Realizing that in the past education was the private property of the ruling classes and that the farmers' inability to read and write kept them at a permanent disadvantage in dealing with their oppressors, numerous study classes have been formed.

Lin Tien-fu, the new head of the village, had only six months' formal education in his youth, as his family could not afford the expense. Since liberation, however, he has been studying diligently and is today able to read a newspaper. Following Lin's example more and more adults, who formerly thought themselves to be too old to learn, are now hard at work studying characters.

During the winter vacation the Youth League and the Women's Association ran winter study classes in the local school houses. Almost every day one can see old peasants, surrounded by their fellow peasants, slowly reading out the main news in a paper. The village now takes three copies of the *Fukien Daily* and 17 copies of the *Farmers' Daily*. This is a several fold increase over the pre-liberation days when only two or three big landlords took a newspaper.

Under the direction of Lin Hsiao-hsu, an energetic peasant leader, a publicity group has been formed to promote general knowledge throughout the valley. The group conducts a big mass meeting every 10 days and various other smaller gatherings are held more frequently. At such meetings the peasants discuss the pros and cons of all sorts of questions and problems. They hear reports from government personnel on new policies of the administration and have an opportunity of putting their views before various government leaders.

The cultural advance of the villagers and farmers was also evident during the spring festival holidays when everyone crowded into town for plays, operas, stilt dances, and so on. In the old days the content of the dramas was both feudal and vulgar. However, this year's entertainment had a new content. The plays were about the problems of the farmers, about the significance of land reform, about the Korea situation, etc.

Group Weddings

At the beginning of the spring season Ching Pu Village had its first mass wedding. The ceremony took place in a local temple which was pressed into service for the occasion. The ancient idols were covered with a screen of white cloth, with a portrait of Chairman Mao in the center. Slogans on each side of his picture read: "Land reform and marriage come in a pair as happiness," and "Productive work will ensure a good harvest."

The village head acted as the chief witness for the eight couples who were married. Each of those getting married made a few remarks.

Lin Jui-ing, a widow, said that in the old society it would have been well nigh impossible for her to start life anew so strong was the prejudice against widows remarrying. Also, a widow in the past had no independent status. However, the provisions of land reform made no distinction between men and women so that each woman received her share of land.

Lin Zuh-tien, a widower of 50, spoke next. He said that he had never dreamed of such a happy day. However, land reform, which had improved his economic position and which was leading to a breaking down of the old feudal concepts, had made it possible for him to marry a local widow.

Other speakers pointed out that such group weddings made it easier for couples to marry in that they need not incur the heavy celebration expenses which the old-style weddings entailed.

Ching Pu Village is fast awakening. More substantial, progressive changes have occurred in the short period since liberation than took place in any previous century. While in the past a few might somehow manage to improve their condition, the bulk of the populace sank deeper into poverty and misery with each passing year.

Following land reform there was a rapid rise in the political consciousness of the peasants. Many new leaders have arisen from the public. For instance, during the course of land reform, eight progressive peasants were taken into the Communist Party. The membership of the Youth League has reached 110, the Women's Association now has 216 members, while 1,860 farmers have joined the Agricultural Association.

In countless small country districts, such as Ching Pu Village and its surrounding farmland, the foundations for a new rural society have already been laid and work on the structure itself is well under way.

— HO TUN-SUN

Chang Fu-kwei's mutual aid team discussing the problems of spring sowing. Led by this team the peasants of Prosperity Village in Shantung are raising their biggest crops in history. The 1949 corn crop, averaging 1,562 kg. per hectare, was more than double the pre-war yield.

"No-Man's-Land" in North China

Throughout Asia the people who recently suffered so much at the hands of Japan's would-be empire builders have raised their voices in protest against Washington's ill-disguised plan for turning Japan into an "ally." The following brief description of a Japanese "mopping-up" campaign in one small district of North China during the war gives some idea of why the Chinese people feel as the they do about the rearming of their late enemy.

* * *

IN the spring of 1942 the Japanese army started to "collectivize" families and villages in one of the Liberated Areas of North China. The area was about 20 kilometers from north to south and some 300 kilometers from east to west, stretching from Ku Pei Ku Pass to Shanhaikuan.

Inside the boundaries of this area the Japanese attempted to force all the inhabitants out of their homes and into large concentration camps. Then followed a campaign of utter destruction aimed at turning this area into a no-man's land. However, the people of the area refused to bow to the Japanese and put up as stiff resistance as possible.

Although the Japanese did everything they could to devastate the area and eradicate the people, their campaign failed. They marched backward and forward across the area, killing every living thing within sight, burning all buildings and confiscating all livestock, grain and other things of value. Every village in the area was ravaged at least four times, while four small villages, lying in east Hopei, were sacked on 14 separate occasions.

When they could no longer hold their villages, the people retreated to the hills, returning to what remained of their homes when the enemy withdrew. Each time they would have to start from scratch and rebuild everything. In this way they fought on and lived on.

Later, when it became obvious that their policy could not subdue the people, the Japanese built fortifications on the mountain tops from which they would spray the valleys with gunfire whenever they detected any signs of life down below. The people were then forced to dig caves to live in.

The Japanese countered by importing trained police dogs to ferret out the people's hiding places. In the caves the people could not make a fire for fear of giving away their location. Mothers were afraid that their babies would cry and nursed them around the clock. Many an infant was throttled by its own mother when all other methods of silencing it failed.

In some caves the people became so short of clothes that they had to take turns going out. They existed on a diet of wild herbs and tree leaves, so scarce did food become. Many people, forced out by hunger, were caught and put in the concentration camps. One mother, out foraging for food with her small son, strayed too far and was captured by a Japanese patrol. When she refused to lead them to her hiding place, 15 men of the patrol raped her. When she still refused to divulge the hiding place, the Japanese soldiers cut off one of her breasts. Her child became hysterical and was bayonetted on the spot by one of the soldiers.

Of course, not all the people were able to escape. Those who were rounded up were confined in slave camps and forced to work at gun point until they dropped. Within these camps the people lived like animals, slowly starving to death. All day long they were forced to carry building materials for fortifications, to pave roads, or, upon occasion, to provide sport for the soldiers.

Frequently the Japanese would take a group of men to the foot of a hill and force them to run up the hill as fast as they could. When they would approach the top, the soldiers in the pillbox on the crest would open scattered fire at them to force them to run down again. Thus, caught between fire from the bottom and the top, the people would run wildly up and down and around the hillside, thus providing live targets for the Japanese "shooting gallery."

Whenever a villager refused to participate in this "game," he was immediately accused of being a "bandit" and killed on the spot, frequently being tortured first. The fate of the women, of course, was even worse. If a woman resisted being raped, she, too, would be accused of being a "bandit" and would be tortured and killed.

* * *

PEOPLE in this area will always remember the debt which they owe to the Japanese invaders. Today, those residents of "no-man's-land" who survived the Japanese occupation are slowly recovering. However, they are a long way from repairing the ravages inflicted by invaders.

When they learned of the American government's plan for rearming Japan, they were dumbfounded. To them it is inconceivable that anyone anywhere would even think of such a thing. Now that they know that it is a fact that Truman has already begun the rearming of those very Japanese who so recently pillaged their homes, their anger knows no bounds. They are determined to do all within their power to halt an action which all of Asia regards as a premeditated crime scarcely without parallel.

— *WEI CHING-YUAN*

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Heavy US Losses in Korea

OFFICIAL figures on American and "UN" losses in Korea go a long way in explaining why "military genius" MacArthur was dismissed from all his posts on April 11. The Supreme Command of the People's Army of the Korean People's Democratic Republic announced on April 8 that in the three months between December 26, 1950, and March 25, 1951, people's army units operating in close coordination with Chinese volunteers killed or wounded more than 90,000 and took 26,868 prisoners.

Equipment destroyed or captured during this period was: 262 tanks, 14 armored cars, 483 motor vehicles, 1,403 artillery pieces, 501 mine throwers, 991 machine-guns, 17,803 rifles, 55 radio installations and large quantities of other equipment and war materials. Four hundred and twenty-one enemy aircraft were shot down and 18 "UN" vessels sent to the bottom during this period.

Some idea of the high proportion of American losses in relation to the other "UN" members can be seen from the fact that 25,000 Americans were lost between January 25 and March 14, according to a *Hsinhua* dispatch from Korea on March 30. For the same period, "the total enemy losses, including other invading troops and Syngman Rhee troops, amount to 50,000, which is about five-sixths of the over 62,000 losses suffered by the enemy between October 25 and January 5," *Hsinhua* reported.

Pricking the MacArthur bubble of exhausting Korean and Chinese forces by mobile warfare was the continuation of losses by "UN" forces during the last week in March and the beginning of April. On the central sector of the front, in the last week of March, people's army units killed or wounded over 3,000, including 1,000 Americans in a four-day battle. During the first ten days of April more than 6,000 "UN "troops in Korea were killed, wounded or captured, according to a *Hsinhua* dispatch from Korea on April 14. Of the 6,000 losses suffered, 4,771 were Americans fighting in areas south and north of the 38th Parallel, the news agency reported.

* * *

THE common American soldier shed no tears over MacArthur's inglorious departure. MacArthur's long history of being disliked by the men who had to do his fighting, a well-known fact in the Pacific in World War II, repeated itself in Korea. The GI's grievances against the American army's discrimination between officers and men are many.

A navy chaplain, Otto Sporrer, writing in the California newsmagazine *Fortnight* in March broke a story which verified the well-known caste system of the US army. Sporrer accused army officers of incompetence and claimed they were "corrupted with a luxurious love of the comforts of life as well as with the lack of courage, bravery and interest in men that are expected. . . ."

Describing how supplies of such things as "delicate crackers, cookies, cheese, also vast quantities of beer" being hauled to the front made "necessary transportation difficult," the chaplain pointed to a typical example of treatment of officers at the expense of the GI's. At "General Almond's headquarters in Hungnam, Korea—the X Corps headquarters—the Officers' Mess consisted of a nice warmed building in which the food was served in plates, well cooked. There were waiters and an orchestra was available for music. Outside in the bitter cold, long lines of enlisted men stood in order to receive a little heated can of C-rations. . . ."

Other charges in Sporrer's article were cases where many army officers took leave "without a pass and without orders" to hitch rides on planes back to Japan to visit their families over week-ends. On one occasion, he declared, 160 army officers who had no right to be away from their outfits were picked up in Tokyo.

During one battle, called the Battle of No Name Ridge, according to the chaplain, an army battalion on the right flank of the 5th Marines flatly refused to deliver supporting fire because it was afraid it would draw a return fire from the enemy. On another occasion, he said, four army tank crews deserted their tanks and fled by foot when another tank was knocked out by two anti-tank guns, Sporrer reported.

In Washington the only official army reaction to Sporrer's charges was given by Major-general Floyd Parks, Army Information Chief, who stated that the army considered the charges ill-considered and irresponsible. The army would not reply to them, Parks said.

Boom and Bust in Japan

US plans for making Japan its "democratic arsenal" of Asia under the old Zaibatsu-military leaders has put most of the big Japanese munitions and armaments firms back in business. Ever since the war in Korea began Japanese industrial plants have been reorganizing their operations and retooling to meet the demands of American forces in Asia.

"Special demand orders" by the US army have seen Japan's old merchants of death back at the same business as before the war. By the middle of March the Mitachi Works already had handled more than US$10,000,000 in orders for jobs ranging from rolling stock assemblies to parts for heavy military equipment. The Japan Special Steel Company kept its Yokohama plant busy repairing and overhauling battleworn and damaged tanks. The Central Japan Heavy Industries, formerly the Mitsubishi Machinery Company, and the biggest wartime producer of airplane engines, has been repairing aircraft damaged in Korea at its main plants in Nagoya. The Japanese Arsenal Company, once designated as reparations, has been making parts for tanks and other vehicles.

The initial "boom" brought on by American war orders has ground to a halt, according to reports from MacArthur's one-time empire. *Pan-Asia News Agency*, on April 1, reported from Tokyo that special orders placed by the US for Korean supplies had nose-dived to less than US$2,500,000 in February—"a decrease of nearly 80 percent" compared to December. The same story goes on to say that Tokyo economic analysts fear the sudden withering of the "Korean war boom" for Japan is likely to have a disastrous effect on the nation's economy. Since the start of the war in Korea, the US army's orders alone have been responsible for bolstering the Japanese economy by some US$220,000,000.

Foreign economic observers feel that the "main factors of the sudden war boom shrinkage are the high prices of Japanese products and comparative stabilization of the Korean war situation," *PANA* reports. Increased American production and the high costs of Japanese goods—due mainly to soaring raw material costs—have begun to bring about buyer's resistance on the part of Japan's best customer, the US army.

Meanwhile, storm warnings as to Japan's economic future have been posted. Fears are widespread in some industrial circles that American plans for "integrating" the Japanese industrial complex with US war production requirements would lay the groundwork for a runaway inflation through big business' over-eagerness in making war profits and neglecting production of consumers goods.

The Osaka group of industrialists are strong proponents of this theory, affirming that the Tokyo group of ex-munitions and armaments makers will get all priorities on imported raw materials, electric power, coal and domestic transportation for war production exports to America, thus leaving little for the production of purely civilian consumer goods. This same group argues that a lag in production of civilian consumer goods not only will result in inflation but also in the gradual loss of the Asia market on which Japan must again eventually depend.

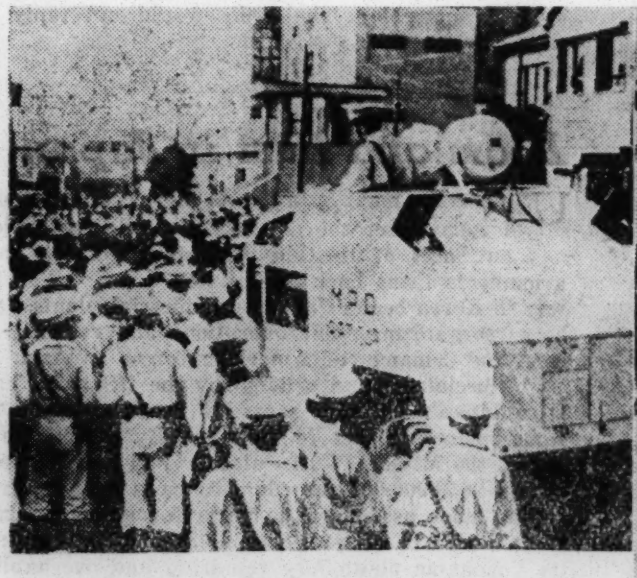
* * *

JAPAN'S notorious pre-war thought police, abolished immediately after VJ-Day, are functioning again. Under the guise of "countering-Communism," as in the days before the Second World War, this fascist organization has become a legal arm of the government with the purpose of combatting the labor movement and all progressives.

According to Donald Greenlees, former Tokyo correspondent of the *Melbourne Argus*, "industrialists who were becoming scared at the growth of Communist influence in the factories last year brought pressure on the government to set up a specialized body of thought investigators to track down agitators. These police have helped in the purging of more than 13,000 workers from industry."

Even middle-of-the-road union leaders have complained that many new secret police are former members of the old thought police agency, Greenlees reports. Union leaders contend that besides weeding out "Communists," the thought police are getting rid of active unionists who support union demands for improved wages and conditions and who have had nothing to do with the Communist Party.

The chief reason for the revival of the thought police has been the increased restlessness of the



Above: One of the segments of Japan's new army, the "Police Reserve Corps" shown gathered around an armored car. This force is rapidy being mechanized under American orders.

Right: Men of Police Reserve Corps," dressed in American style uniforms, on parade.

Japanese people and their open avowal for peace. The police have been instrumental in tracking down "subversives" whose only crime has been that of favoring peace and opposing rearmament.

On March 29, *Telepress* reported that Tokyo police raided a dozen printing shops and seized large quantities of so-called "subversive" literature. This action followed close on the heels of widespread raids in southern Japan where the Japanese Minister of Justice banned all opposition papers in that region. Police searched the premises of 59 printers in Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and other southern cities, *Telepress* reported.

On April 10, the Chinese press in Shanghai reported a fresh wave of strikes in Japan by workers in the electrical industry plants working on American war orders. Strikes were held despite the definite instructions of the Chief of the Labor Department of MacArthur's Headquarters to the leadership of the National Union of Electrical Industry Workers that they accept mediation terms proposed by the Central Labor Commission.

Reparations Wanted

AMERICAN pressure has been able to pare down Philippine government demands for Japanese reparations but it has not been strong enough to do away with such demands completely. Despite Far East "mastermind" Dulles' efforts to silence all Filipino insistence on reparations, strong feeling exists in the islands on the point of making the Japanese pay for their aggression against the Philippines.

At the time of Dulles' February arrival, the Philippine government scaled down its reparations demands, which originally were in three main sections: reparations for lives lost; for property damaged and destroyed; and for Japanese military notes circulated by the occupation government. However, in line with a suggestion by Dulles, Philippine officials prepared a "workable reparations plan" in which they agreed to drop completely reparations claims for the loss of lives. This action reduced the original claims, amounting to US$8,000,000,000 by a couple of billion dollars.

Apparently this concession was not enough for the American government. By the time Dulles was ready to leave the Philippines it was evident that Washington would only be satisfied with a complete renunciation of all reparations demands.

Following Dulles' departure the Philippine government was forced to insist on its right to at least some Japanese reparation payments. Acting Foreign Secretary Felino Neri said at the time: "Reparations is first a matter of justice, and realities on economics are, in our view, a secondary consideration. In our case reparations is a matter of absolute necessity."

Neri also openly expressed surprise and disappointment that Dulles, after an on-the-spot visit of Japanese destruction in the Philippines, left with a "closed mind against reparations," *Agence France Presse* reported.

Reflecting mass disapproval of US attempts to run roughshod over the nation's affairs was an editorial in the *Manila Times* which stated that it could not accept Dulles' "circumlocutions."

The *Times* sarcastically pointed out that Dulles "leaves no doubt as to his current grand passion: To roll out the red carpet for the Japanese, welcome them back into decent international society and turn out a US Marine band for the occasion. Mr. Dulles would not object to accepting delegations from Japan's former victim nations, who would stand beside the red carpet and cast flowers in the path of the prodigal."

Commenting on Dulles' views toward the payment of reparations, "which Mr. Dulles admits the Philippines has a lawful right to demand from Japan," the editorial said, "Since the Philippines has this lawful right, why should she write off wholly a legitimate account just because Mr. Dulles says the Japs cannot pay now?"

* * *

GROWING fear of opposition, in the guise of Hukbalahop "attacks," continued to plague the Quirino government. By the end of March, Manila looked like an armed camp. On March 29, the ninth anniversary of the Philippines liberation movement, the government alerted 40,000 troops for "possible Huk attacks" on Manila and its environs.

Twenty battalion combat teams were sent out in six different provinces to forestall "attacks." In Manila, city authorities assured President Quirino that the city was safe. The 2,000-man local police force had been reinforced by three battalion combat teams, service companies of the outlying military camps of Murphy, Crane and McKinley, as well as a marine company.

Describing the atmosphere in Manila, *AFP* reported: "All night tanks rumbled in the city streets. The gateways to the city bristle with guns mounted behind sandbag barricades. Security guards were provided the residences of US Ambassador Myron M. Cowen and cabinet members. The Malacanan Palace, President Quirino's residence, itself had elite Malacanan guards of picked troops."

* * *

MEANWHILE, increased police action against Chinese living in the Philippines has been another sign of the extreme nervousness of the government. An *AFP* Manila dispatch on April 3 reported that "Communist suspects" were being rounded up. According to the story, "An area of about one square kilometer in downtown Manila inhabited by 50,000 Chinese resounded since dawn today to loud imperious knocks on closed doors as six teams of military and police agents pushed the round up. . . ."

From March 25 to April 3 a total of 151 Chinese "suspects" were reported taken to Camp Murphy for questioning. According to *AP* on April 5, the buildings and equipment of the Guian refugees camp on Samar Island "have been ordered preserved for possible use as a Philippines government political prisoners' concentration camp." It is expected that by June the last of the 6,000 displaced persons

brought to this IRO camp from China will be moved out.

The April arrests of Chinese was the second wave of mass arrests this year. The first took place in February during the investigation of wealthy Chinese businessman Co Pak, who was eventually deported to Taiwan on the personal order of Quirino. The Chinese millionaire had been accused of "Communist activities."

Commenting on Chinese in the Philippines, Chiang Kai-shek's "ambassador" Chen Chi-ping declared that "undesirable Chinese in this country should be shot, not deported," *UP* reported from Manila.

Food for India

REFERRING to the need to start grain shipments for famine-stricken India, President Truman, in early February, stated that they "must begin by April" because "human lives depend on our taking prompt action." April came and the bill to provide India with needed grain was still stymied in the US Congress. Little attempt was made to hide the reason. It was because would-be Congressional benefactors of India were peeved at Indian attempts to steer a course a little off from American policy in Asia, particularly with regard to China and Korea.

On March 31 *Reuter* reported from Patna, "High official sources today called the food situation in Bihar State 'far more grave than generally imagined.' An estimated 30,000,000 of the 40,000,000 population are suffering from the grain famine.

". . . Many peasants and landless laborers of the Muzaffarpur district were reported today to have staged a hunger demonstration this week before a local police station, shouting 'Give us food. . . . Put an end to starvation or resign.'"

A *UP* dispatch from New Delhi revealed that public officials had reported near-famine conditions in several states of India. The situation was described as critical in Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Rajasthan. According to *UP*, "In Bihar alone it was said the supply was more than 2,000,000 tons short of needs because of flood and drought."

While America delayed action on grain for India, a matter which it has talked about since the beginning of the year, Chinese rice has already been shipped to India. Offered 1,000,000 tons of rice in exchange for jute in January, the Indian government agreed to make a deal for 50,000 tons of rice, the first part of which arrived in March.

On April 2 *Reuter* in a New Delhi dispatch reported that the Indian government was considering an offer "by the Chinese government of 1,000,000 tons of food grains, including rice and wheat. . ." At the same time it was reported that the prices of Chinese food grains were lower than of those imported into India from any other country.

That Washington was somewhat sensitive to the fact that its long projected "grain shipment" for India was still in the talking stage was increasingly evident. Originally based on the premises of pressuring India into more conformity in the UN, the administration found itself out on a limb as Chinese and Soviet Union offers of grain to India made the news.

On April 8 *UP* reported from Washington that Assistant-Secretary of State McGhee made a broadcast expressing the hope that Congress would provide support to meet the famine situation in India. Although McGhee did his best to save the administration's face, observers were of the opinion that US grain for India still had a long way to go before reaching that country.

* * *

WHILE the Indian government had its knuckles rapped by Washington for not completely bending to America in the UN, at home it was doing its best to mimic the Truman administration's anti-communist antics. In India, as in the US, the cry for peace was a sign of a "Communist."

On March 28 *AP* reported that Prime Minister Nehru had denied permission for either the Cultural Congress Organization or the peace Congress Organization to meet in the capital at New Delhi. On April 6, *Reuter* reported that the Indian government had refused visas to three eminent peace advocates, Paul Robeson, Professor Joliot-Curie and Dr. Hewlitt Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury. The three had planned to attend a peace congress meeting in India which was organized for April by the Bombay Peace Committee.

Mass "Red round-ups" were taking place in different parts of India. By the end of March it

From *Shankar's Weekly* (India)

was reported that more than 1,000 alleged Communists and active sympathizers had been rounded up in the course of a two-month campaign by police and military forces in the Kamrup districts of Assam.

According to *UP* in Calcutta, "the authorities claimed the 1,066 arrested persons included most of the Communist leaders operating in that area. Fifteen high-ranking leaders were known to be at large. . . ."

Although official reports claimed the "success" of the drive, *UP* reported that "it was still admitted however that there still exists a 'few pockets where people are in an apathetic or defiant mood.'"

MacArthur's Downfall Caused by Korea Defeats

THE Chinese press viewed MacArthur's tumble from his throne in the Far East as a direct result of the defeats suffered at the hands of the Korean people's forces and Chinese volunteers.

On April 13, *Hsinhua* stated: "The order of American President Truman relieving MacArthur of all his posts was preceded by mutual recriminations and squabbling within the American ruling bloc and the imperialist camp as a result of the many severe defeats and grave difficulties encountered in the Korean war of aggression."

The replacement of MacArthur by 8th Army Commander Ridgway was seen as a demonstration "that American imperialism is resolved to continue its military venture in Korea. But Ridgway also can never save the American aggressors from defeat on the Korean field. . . ." *Hsinhua* stated.

* * *

A LENGTHY editorial in the April 15 Peking *People's Daily* said in part: "The dismissal of MacArthur, Commander-in-chief of the US Far Eastern Army of aggression, represents a victory of the Chinese and Korean peoples in their struggle against America. It is also a victory for the people of the world in opposing war and defending world peace.

"MacArthur was the chief administrator of American imperialism, sent to the Far East to carry out aggression against the people of the East and enslave them. . . . Since 1945, he has been abusing his powers as 'Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers' in Japan by carrying out the American imperialist policy of enslaving the Japanese people.

"Last year when America launched its war of aggression against Korea, MacArthur was appointed the so-called 'Commander-in-chief of the United Nations Command' to direct the invading troops of America and her accomplices in slaughtering the Korean people, forcibly occupying Taiwan and carrying out the bombing of China's border areas.

"The Americans have used over half of their ground forces in the Korean war. From the very outset, they had superiority in naval and air forces, weapons and equipment. But because of the heroic resistance of the Korean People's Army, the American aggressors and their accomplices suffered defeat after defeat and the blows they suffered became increasingly severe particularly since the Chinese people's volunteers went to the assistance of the Korean people.

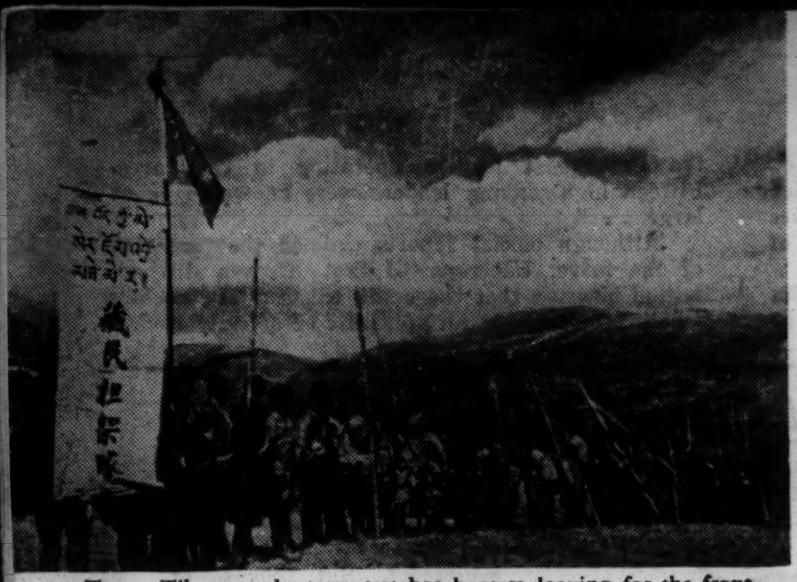
". . . after nearly 10 months, even official American quarters had to admit that the casualties suffered by the American troops were one-fifth of the total casualties suffered by American troops in the Second World War—though in reality the number of casualties is far greater than this figure. And more important still, war prospects are becoming more and more gloomy for the aggressors.

"For this reason, grave dissensions have occurred in the American ruling bloc and within the imperialist camp. . . . Truman was obliged to remove the war criminal MacArthur, who, in practice, has been carrying out America's aggressive policy in the East and has been lauded by Truman himself as the 'great American soldier and statesman.'

"It is very clear that MacArthur's downfall results from the iron blows dealt by the Chinese and Korean peoples. This marks the failure of the American policy of imperialist aggression and war and a victory for the people of the world who oppose American aggression and defend world peace. . . ."

The *People's Daily* then goes on to say that MacArthur's removal does not mean the end to American aggression in Asia. "They still persist in this unjust war of aggression and still attempt to expand it. The replacement of MacArthur by Ridgway, commander of the American 8th Army invading Korea, proves that the American aggressors are determined to persist in their military adventure in Korea and have not given up their crazy attempts to expand the war. . . ."

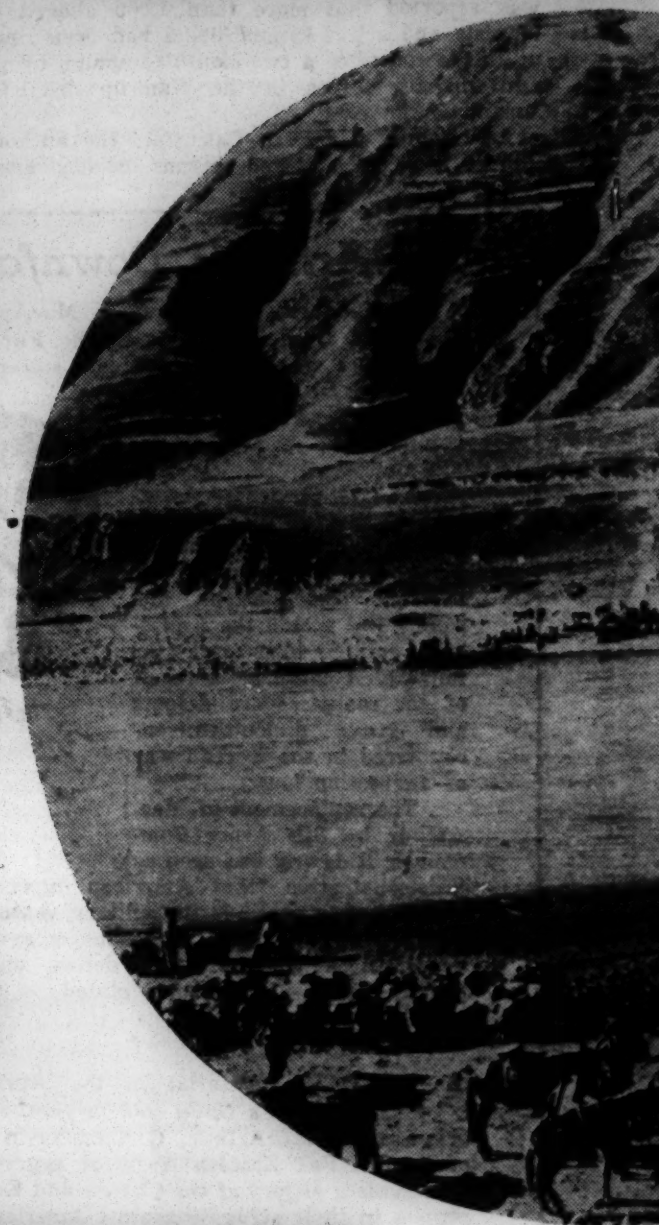
THE TIBETAN



Top: Tibetan volunteer stretcher bearers leaving for the front.

Top: Officers of the Tibetan 8th Regiment captured by the PLA during the battle of Changtu.

Bottom: PLA troops crossing a rickety wooden bridge over the Lantsong River in the Baan campaign.



Top: PLA crossing
before the battle

The accompanyin
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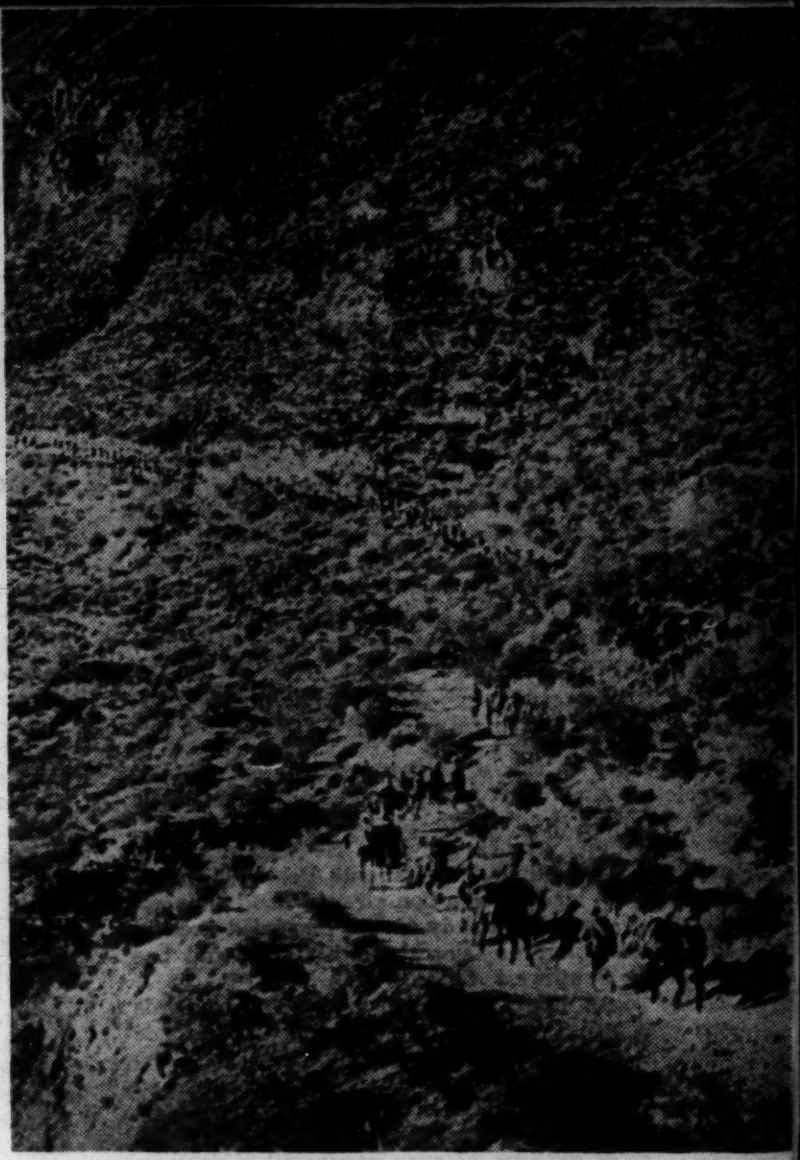
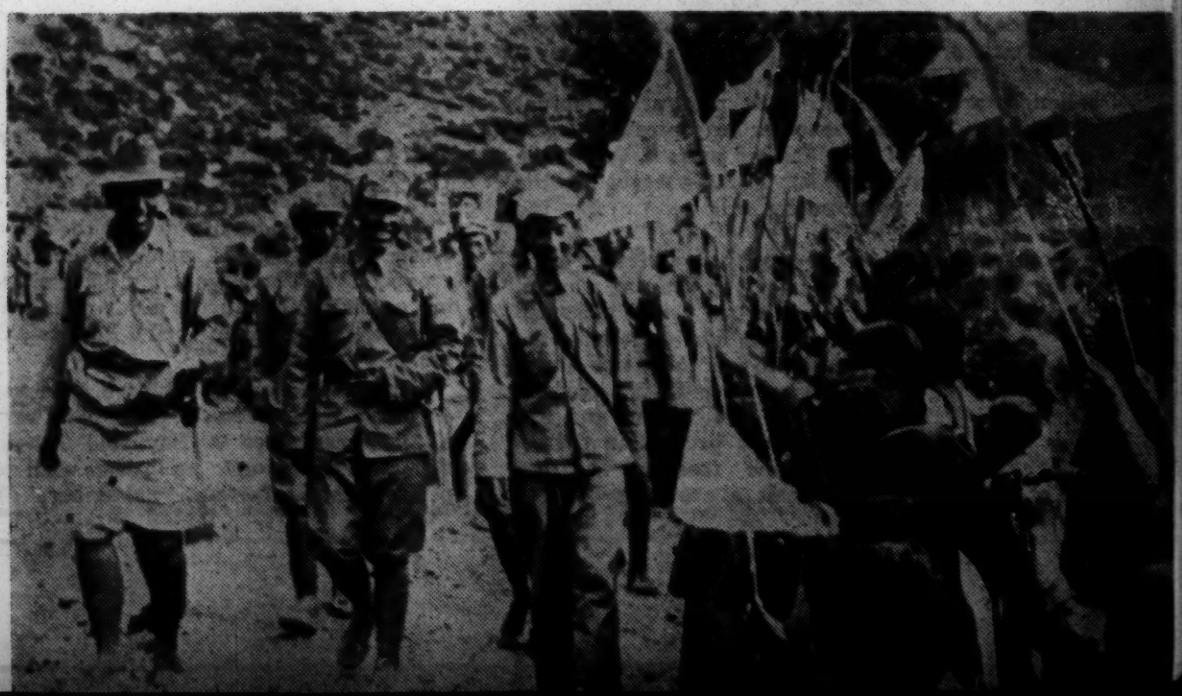
AN CAMPAIGN

crossing the Kinsha River
the battle of Changtu.



Top: PLA troops marching through the mountains along the Kinsha River near Baan.

Bottom: People of Baan coming out to greet the PLA as it marches into the city.



mpanying pictures, taken
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liberate Tibet.

CHINA NOTES

Land Reform Spreading

THE elimination of the feudal landlord system in areas containing three-fourths of China's 400,000,000 rural population is scheduled before spring sowing.

Up to the middle of 1949, prior to the liberation of China south of the Yangtze River, land reform was carried out among 170,000,000 peasants chiefly in North and Northeast China. After mid-1949, with the rapid enlargement of the newly liberated areas the preliminary land reform program covered areas affecting 100,000,000 in East, Central-South and Northwest China during the winter of 1950 and the spring of this year. However, this program was extended to include 130,000,000 peasants.

Because of this extension it has been officially predicted that the feudal land system will be entirely done away with by the spring of 1952, more than one year earlier than had been originally expected. According to a *Hsinhua* Peking dispatch on April 16, land distribution already has been completed in about two-thirds of the scheduled area in East China, half of Central-South China, and has begun in Southwest China.

In these newly liberated areas the landlords are ceasing to exist as a political and economic class. The emancipated peasantry are well organized, are electing their village governments, and the membership of peasant associations has grown to 80,000,000.

Tens of millions of once impoverished farmers have gained land, grain, houses, draft animals and farm implements. An entirely new spirit pervades the countryside. Reports from areas where land reform has just been completed tell of how the peasants often walk in the fields until late at night looking at their newly gained land with lanterns and torchlights and greeting one another.

Owners of the land they till, the peasants, led by the peasant associations, are now in the process of preparing for spring sowing. Model farm workers' meetings plan how to increase output. Challenges are exchanged, while peasant or mutual aid teams vie with one another in contests to raise the biggest crop. Under the old system, where the landlord often pocketed 50 to 80 percent of the crop, there was no incentive nor reason for the peasant to extend himself.

Land reform also has meant a veritable overturning of the mode of life for the peasant woman. Bound by centuries-old customs which doomed them to a position of complete domination by the menfolk, women, who now receive the same share of land as the men, are gaining their freedom. Millions are joining peasant associations and are taking part in land reform and production drives.

The gaining of economic freedom for the peasant women also has dealt a crushing blow to the feudal system of forced marriage which in many cases found the ground-down peasantry forced to sell their daughters.

People's Conference

SHANGHAI'S Second Session of the Second Conference of the Shanghai People's Representatives of All Circles opened on April 11. Attending the session were 737 representatives from all walks of life, 75 officials and 63 observers.

Addressing the opening meeting, Mayor Chen Yi outlined the main tasks before the people of Shanghai in 1951. He stressed the point that in the difficult struggle of building a people's Shanghai "we must....rely on the working class, on our own efforts and on the patience and education given the backward elements by the progressive elements so that all the people of Shanghai will march forward in close solidarity...."

The five chief tasks outlined by the mayor were: 1) Intensify production, organize the interflow of goods between the city and countryside and strive for a further turn for the better of finance and economy; 2) Suppress the counter-revolutionaries; 3) Make clear that the policy of municipal construction serves production and the people and, above all, the workers; 4) Strengthen the establishment of the people's political power; 5) Complete the work of agrarian reform in the suburban areas of Shanghai.

The reports submitted included the summing-up of the work carried out by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government in 1950 by Vice-Mayor Pan Han-nien; the municipal government's 1950 financial statement and the proposed budget for 1951; a report on the promotion of the Shanghai people's movement for resisting US imperialism and aiding Korea and a report dealing with the suppression of counter-revolutionaries.

Japanese Back on Taiwan

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Hiroshi Nemoto, who was the commander-in-chief of the Japanese armies when World War II ended, is now the head of a group of 'ex-Japanese army officers" who are serving as instructors in the Kuomintang army on Taiwan, according to an April 6 *Pan-Asia News Agency* story.

Dr. Sunsaku Sakakibara, formerly of the Japanese Army Medical Corps who served with the KMT forces since VJ-Day, told Tokyo newspapermen that the Nemoto group was stationed near Taipeh, capital of Taiwan. Sakakibara also said that

30 or 40 other Japanese are in Taiwan in the capacity of technicians.

At the same time, according to *Agence France Press* in Tokyo, the KMT "wants to use Japan's technical skill in the sphere of fishing, according to a Taipeh fishing expert in Tokyo."

In a press interview, the KMT representative of the "Chinese Fishing Group" stressed the necessity of close cooperation between China and Japan for the development of fishing in Taiwan waters. The Kuomintanger revealed that the catch last year in Taiwan was far below the level of that during Japanese times. The KMT was reported ready to invite several Japanese fishing experts as "advisers" on Taiwan.

Meanwhile, from Europe came another indication of how far Chiang and his KMT were willing to look for "talent" to help them with their problems on Taiwan. An *AP* dispatch from Geottingen, Germany, on March 15 reported that former Nazi General Alexander Von Falkenhausen, imprisoned by a Belgian court for war crimes, has been invited to resume his post as military advisor to Chiang Kai-shek as soon as he is released from jail.

Von Falkenhausen, who has since been released by the Belgian authorities, served as military adviser to Chiang for several years following the end of World War I. During World War II he was military governor of Belgium and had been charged with responsibility for various Nazi atrocities against the Belgian civilian population during the German occupation.

According to a close associate of the general, he had received two letters from Chiang inviting him to resume his old connection with the Kuomintang regime as soon as he could get out of the hands of the Belgian authorities.

* * *

EVEN Chiang Kai-shek's friends couldn't deny the sorry economic situation on his American-bestowed empire. *PANA*, a news agency noted for its anti-Communist outlook, gave the story away in a recent report from the island.

According to *PANA* reporter Ting Wei-tung, "The general population of Formosa (Taiwan), especially the poorly paid public servants, are living under the gloomy shadow of one of the highest living cost indices in the world. The price index of foodstuffs, with 100 in 1937 as a base, has reached 803.86; clothing, 1,822.89; rent, 653.26; fuel, 109.27; and general items, 1,125.81, according to an unpublished official index which has taken into account changing monetary values."

The chief cause for prevailing high price levels in Taiwan, Ting says, has been high taxation and rigid import regulations. He also refers to the "necessity for keeping civil servants immune to bribes and corrupt practices by keeping their living standards up to a reasonably high level which is well recognized from past experience on the mainland." However, this has not met with much success as he points out "lower ranking civil servants of the Nationalist government are hard hit by the high cost of living here despite the government's efforts to relieve them by providing housing and rations of essential commodities."

That KMT big-wigs are not among the ranks of the suffering civil servants is also made quite clear. Says Ting, "There are many exceptions to the role of government employees being under-privileged . . . . Employees of certain banks have a specially lucrative blessing called a "traveling allowance' plus fat bonuses on every one of the four yearly Chinese festivals. Also there have been widely circulated reports in the local press that many high government officials hold concurrent jobs in various banks and institutions with accumulated salaries as high as TW$45,000 (about US$4,000)."

US Planes Bomb China

AMERICAN planes continued to bomb and strafe Chinese territory. On March 30, 31 and April 7 a total of 80 planes bombed the Northeast cities of Antung, Kuantien, Chian and Linkiang. More than 50 bombs were dropped by the 24 planes over Antung on April 7.

The very day MacArthur was taken down from his Far East pedestal, 200 US planes flew over the coast of Fukien province strafing civilians in the city of Foochow.

The following day, April 12, Chinese civilians were killed in a 70-plane attack on the city of Antung and its suburbs in Northeast China.

Around nine in the morning on April 13, more than 30 American jet fighters flew over Fukien province again. These planes circled and reconnoitred over the cities of Foochow, Diongloh, Chungwu and Amoy. They were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

China's Exports Up

CHINA'S foreign trade in 1950 showed a large increase over the previous year. For the first time since 1877 a favorable export balance was achieved. The blance was 9.34 percent.

During last year exports made up 52.23 percent and imports were 47.77 percent of the total value of foreign trade. Among the chief imported goods in 1950 were installations and raw materials for industrial production, constituting 87 percent of the total imports. *Hsinhua* reported that non-essential consumer goods such as US-made plastics, cigarettes, soap, lipsticks, nylon stockings and toilet paper, which flooded the China market under the Kuomintang and wrecked the similar Chinese industries, are no longer on the import list.

Rice, which along with wheat and foodstuffs, comprised an overwhelming percentage of China's imports in the past few years, has turned into an

export. China's grain surplus is a testimonial to the strides made in agricultural production during the last year.

Main exports for China were soyabeans, tea, eggs, hog bristles, tung oil, peanuts, handicraft products and mineral ores. Last year was the first time since the Japanese occupied the Northeast in 1931 that China has been able to export large quantities of soyabeans.

According to *Hsinhua*, "The important role played by state trading concerns is one of the reasons for the vast changes and rapid development of China's foreign trade. In 1950, the state companies were responsible for 53.29 percent of the total value of exports and 70.52 percent of the imports. This enabled China to carry on planned trade with other countries. The rest....was handled by private companies which are flourishing and planning to do more business this year."

A new orientation in China's foreign trade has been the marked increase in trade between China and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe during 1950. Five trade agreements were signed in 1950 and the early months of 1951 with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Korea, Hungary and East Germany.

"Machinery and industrial equipment imported from the Soviet Union which is on an average 20 percent lower in cost than that from the capitalist countries will help to restore and develop China's industries," *Hsinhua* reported.

North China's Major Tasks

FIVE major tasks for 1951 have been outlined for North China by the Ministry of North China Affairs of the Central People's Government. The purpose of these tasks is to lay the foundation for future large-scale economic construction in that area.

First is the task of intensifying the movement to resist American imperialism and aid Korea, opposing the American scheme to rearm Japan and destroy world peace, and completely uprooting imperialist cultural influences.

Restoration and further development of industry and agriculture is the second task. This means the fulfilment of production targets by state-operated industries and the restoration and development of enterprises making small machinery for civilian use and factories which cater to agriculture such as processing factories.

Factory democracy also is stressed. Safety measures and health equipment are to be further improved and labor insurance put into effect. Living and working conditions of workers are to be improved in step with the expansion of production.

In agriculture, the target is to restore output completely to pre-war levels. Cotton is to be planted in 1,500,000 hectares of farmland. The planting of tobacco, hemp, and other cash crops is to be increased.

The interflow of goods between the rural and urban areas is listed as the third task as well as the development of trade and cooperatives.

The fourth task calls for a further consolidation of the people's government. This means both the suppression of counter-revolutionary activities and the drawing together of people of all walks of life to consolidate and broaden the people's democratic united front.

For the fifth task the training of cadres in preparation for future long-term large-scale economic construction work is called for.

Nature Being Tamed

CHINA'S afforestation in 1950 has been described by the Minister of Forestry, Liang Hsi, as "a big stride forward in the long march to turn the country into a green land."

In the words of the Forestry Minister, "we rely on the people" for the 1951 afforestation program which calls for the covering of 163,000 hectares with trees in addition to planting 240,000,000 trees on unused land. The program also includes the enclosure of more than half a million hectares to preserve already existing forests.

Last year's plan, which was completed ahead of schedule, included the afforestation of 110,000 hectares of land besides planting 330,000,000 trees. This year, surveys of important forests will be carried out on approximately 5,400,000 hectares and will provide the basis for logging and reforestation on an even larger scale.

Steady improvement has been made in logging and lumber distribution under state control. In 1950, about 4,500,000 cubic meters of timber were felled. Shelter belts against wind, floods and sand storms were planted in an extensive area in west Honan and Hopei provinces and in the Northeast province of Liaosi, where hundreds of thousands of peasants carried out the work under state guidance in efforts to make the hitherto unused land fertile.

* * *

IN line with efforts to end floods in China a gigantic water conservancy construction program for the upper, central and lower reaches of the Huai River during 1951 is under way.

With more than 770,000 workers already mobilized for the gigantic task, the entire water conservancy work will cover the construction of 77 locks and dams, eight water storage areas and reservoirs, 155 native-style water tanks and more than 14,000 meters of stone embankments. According to present plans, the work will take 60 working days, with repairing of embankments and dredging to be completed by the end of this month. Large-scale construction projects or work involving complicated mechanical technique will be finished before the end of June when the flood season usually arrives.

For the time being construction work will be relegated to the upper and central reaches of the Huai River. Along the upper reaches, two major water reservoirs, four small water storages, eleven locks, and 155 native-type water tanks will be constructed in the Honan section of the Huai River in

addition to flood storage works on four low-lying lakes. For the central reaches, construction work for this year will be centered on storage areas for the reception of surplus flood waters. The chief work in the lower reaches will be on the care and protection of the river banks of the famous Grand Canal.

The canal has a two-fold function. During the dry season, it supplies water to the rice and wheat fields. During the wet season the canal can absorb surplus water and serve as a big reservoir.

Funds allocated by the government for work on the Grand Canal are nine times more than they were for 1950. The total number of workers employed on the work exceeds 245,000.

Top: Peasant women have joined in the work on the Huai River Conservancy Project.

Lower: Surveyers checking work on a river bank.

Ship Seizure Protested

ON April 18 the Chinese government issued a protest over the Hongkong government seizure of the Chinese oil tanker "Yung Hao." Pointing out that the vessel was state property of the People's Republic of China, Vice-foreign minister Chang Han-fu stated:

"In mid-March the Kuomintang remnant brigands in Taiwan conspired with the Whampoa Dock Company, a British commercial concern in Hongkong, to bring the question of the ownership of the oil tanker "Yung Hao" before the Hongkong Court in an attempt to seize it. Chang Po-chun, Minister of Communications of the Central People's Government, drew attention of the British government in Hongkong to this matter in a statement. But on April 7, the Hongkong government impudently stated that the vessel was to be 'requisitioned for the public interest.' . . . Moreover on April 12, more than 200 fully armed men of the British Water Police forced their way on board and occupied the vessel by force. They insolently pulled down the Chinese national flag and forced the Chinese sailors to leave the ship. Later, they arbitrarily took the vessel out of Hongkong. It is reported that 'the ship has been turned over to the British Navy.'"

Chang Han-fu also referred to a *Reuter* dispatch of April 13 in which British Colonial Secretary James Griffiths publicly declared that the reason for "requisitioning" the "Young Hao" was: "In view of the security risks" to the British and "other United Nations forces" in Korea, "it was important therefore not to allow the vessel to proceed to China."

Chang Han-fu called the British action "unjustifiable" and "an act of open provocation against the People's Republic of China."

* * *

FIFTEEN-THOUSAND Catholics in Tientsin pledged their support of the drive by Chinese Catholics to develop the church on the basic of independence in maintenance, administration and preaching. They said: "We wish to tell Catholics of good will all over the world that there is absolute freedom of religious belief in new China. We want their support for our just efforts which are being made out of love for our motherland and for Catholicism."

New Life for China's Coal Miners

ONE of the outstanding achievements in new China's heavy industry has been the progress made in the coal mining industry. From all over the nation reports have come in of increased production. The chief factors in this rise in production have been the new status of the workers, new mining methods, and the active participation by the miners in nation-wide emulation drives.

More than 200,000 miners in Northeast, North and East China have been increasing output as a result of emulation drives. In the Tunghua mining area in the Northeast, the area's 1950 production schedule was completed 25 days ahead of time.

In the Yangchuan area in Shansi province, miners in state-owned collieries overfulfilled their targets for last November and December by 10 percent and daily output in Yukung Pit increased by 43 percent by the end of 1950.

State-owned coal mines in Shantung province have adopted a superior method of cutting coal at the pit's face to replace their former method of coal extraction. The output of Hungshan Colliery, which was the first in Shantung to introduce this new method, was six times greater in January 1951 as compared with March last year, according to a *Hsinhua* dispatch from Tsinan, capital of Shantung.

Coal cutting was mechanized last August and since that time not a single accident has taken place at the coal face. New technical methods and coal cutting machinery also have been introduced in 14 other pits.

* * *

IMPROVED working conditions in China's mines have been a vital factor in boosting production. The case of the Huainan Colliery is an example.

Following liberation this colliery has taken on a new look. Both working and living conditions for the miners have improved greatly. There is now more and better ventilation while safety devices have been put into use. Formerly miners worked in bare feet in the pits. Now they all have special footwear. Today all the miners have safety lamps.

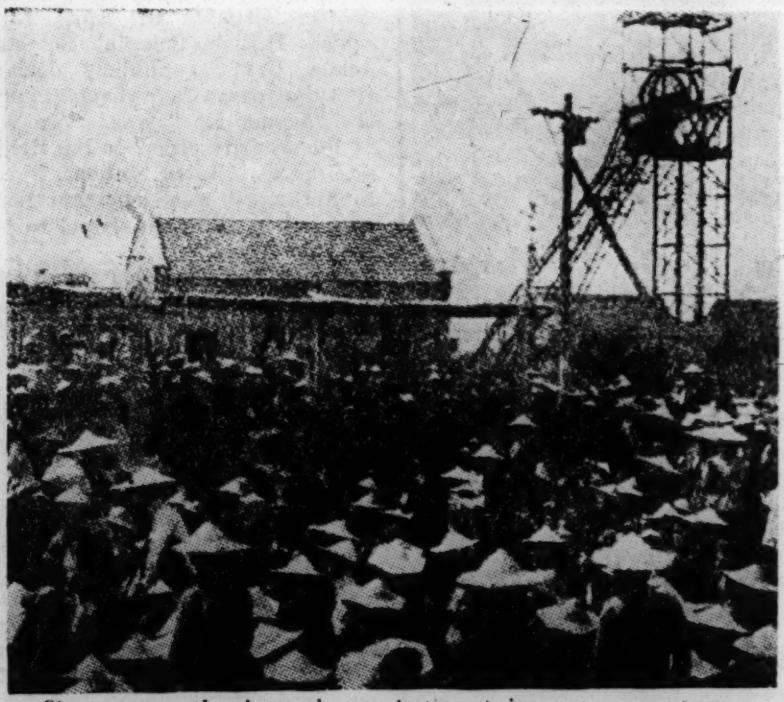
New mining methods and gradual mechanization have brought benefits to both miners and the mine. Less physical energy is wasted and there is less danger of mine accidents. No serious casualty has occurred in the Huainan Colliery since new safety methods were introduced.

Regarding miners' living conditions, last year the management built new dwellings with a total floor space of 36,000 square meters for the workers and their families. There are no charges for rent, electricity or piped water.

Miners are well fed and dressed. They have their own canteens and last winter more than 5,000 bolts of cloth were sold in this mine alone. Every miner now has a new suit of winter clothes. All miners enjoy free medical care and a new hospital with floor space of 4,000 square meters was built last year. Regular inoculations are given to protect the families from disease.

Although most of the present miners were deprived of an education in their youth under the Kuomintang there are no fears that the same will happen to their children. This mine alone has three primary schools and a middle school for miners' children.

For the miners themselves, in addition to literacy classes, they have their own drama troupes, wall newspapers, reading rooms and movies.



Shangtung coal miners shown electing their own representatives to the management of the mine.

China's Workers Build for Future

After years of oppression China's working class has come into its own. Second May Day since liberation finds workers' gains greater than ever before.

WHILE workers all over the world observe May Day, in China the working class will celebrate this holiday in the spirit of a liberated people who are already beginning to build a new society.

To attain their present position the Chinese workers have struggled and fought for three decades. Under the heel of both imperialist and Kuomintang oppression, the Chinese labor movement has a past which is rich in revolutionary tradition.

Generally speaking, the labor movement did not develop systematically along modern lines until 1921. The first real national labor union organization was formed with the first National Labor Congress in Canton in May, 1922. Planned and organized under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Secretariat of the Labor Unions of China led the strike movement of 1922 which resulted in a rapid development of the labor movement.

Hongkong Strike

The first real upsurge of strikes in China which lasted until February, 1923 was sparked by the Hongkong seamen's strike. Pressed down by low wages and high prices, a savage check-off system, and a "surplus" labor supply deliberately fostered by the Hongkong government, the workers were ready for mass resistance.

On January 13, 1922, after three demands had been rejected, about 1,500 seamen went on strike. By the first of February 50,000 men were on strike, including household and government employees.

In retaliation, the government outlawed the unions, but this only increased the workers' resistance. Hongkong was blockaded and the shipping of food from the mainland, which is the life blood of the island, was stopped. The number of strikers rose to 100,000 and the operation of 14 steamship companies came to a halt resulting in Hongkong becoming a dead port.

After eight weeks of solid union action the Hongkong government was compelled to yield and it agreed to increase wages by 20 to 30 percent and to lift the ban on unions. The strike ended in a complete victory for the workers and the effect of this demonstration of the workers' power through organization was felt all over China. During the strike more than 20,000 seamen joined one group or another, followed by sympathy strikes of all the coolies and transport workers in Hongkong. Railway workers in China raised strike funds, contributing their own pay to support the Hongkong strike.

Following the Hongkong victory there were seamen's strikes on the Yangtze River, a postmen's strike in Shanghai as well as a strike against the Japan-China Cotton Mill. In the latter half of 1922 a wave of strikes swept China.

The next stage in the development of the Chinese labor movement saw a turn from a purely economic struggle to a fight for political freedom. The big strike of the Peking-Hankow Railway workers opened the way to this new phase. Though they suffered a setback it was the bitter experience gained which showed the workers the need for political action on a large scale.

The February 7th Tragedy was an open massacre of workers who were demonstrating against the authorities' attempts to forestall efforts to form a union of workers on the Peking-Hankow Railway. The military governor of Hupeh province, under orders from warlord Wu Pei-fu, the British consul in Hankow, and the railway management, put down the workers' demonstration. The result of the shooting of unarmed workers, raids on homes and arrests was 39 workers killed, 300 wounded, 27 jailed and more than 500 dismissed. The unions were destroyed and sealed.

On June 15, 1922 the Chinese Communist Party took the lead in mapping out workers' political action. Concrete measures were advanced for the formation of a common democratic front against imperialism and feudalism. This program gave a definite political direction to the Chinese people as well as to the working class.

Following the February 7th Tragedy the main current of the labor movement was turned into underground channels. This period ended with the May 30th Incident in Shanghai. During this time, however, the labor movement moved from a dormant stage immediately after February 7th to the point where gradually more open demonstrations of workers' dissatisfaction took place. By 1927 when the General Labor Union was broken up by Chiang Kai-shek it represented 2,800,000 workers.

Strikes in Shanghai

May 1925 was a decisive point in the history of the Chinese working class. Shanghai, China's largest city and the nation's industrial center, was straining at the imperialist and compradore leash which bound it.

On May 7, the Japanese mill owners, alarmed at the rapid growth of labor unions, met and issued a statement denouncing the unions as "Communist organs" and declared they would no longer recognize them or deal with them. The workers immediately took up the challenge in the form of strikes and go-slow movements in a number of Japanese mills. Retaliation was swift and the Japanese dismissed striking workers, which in turn led to a rising wave of strikes. This struggle culminated in the May 30 Incident when repressive measures against the workers were taken resulting in the killing of more than 10 people, the wounding of 15 and wholesale arrests.

This incident spurred union activity to an even greater pitch with unions banding together to form the Shanghai General Labor Union which called a general strike for June 1. Organization work was accelerated and unions were established in non-union plants and within five days 170 unions joined

the General Labor Union. The general strike involved 200,000 workers.

At the time, Shanghai's workers were not alone. A general anti-imperialist movement had developed throughout the country as a result of the May 30th Incident. Led by Shanghai's workers, the struggle spread beyond its original aim and developed into a movement against warlords, traitors and the bourgeoisie as well as the imperialists.

Chiang's Sell-out

Between 1925 and 1927 the growth and strength of the labor movement, particularly in Shanghai, was a direct threat to the rule of the combine of imperialism, feudalism and the compradores. Three worker uprisings in Shanghai sent the reactionaries to work on plans for throttling the rising proletariat. The result was the betrayal of the workers' movement as well as the principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen by Chiang Kai-shek.

By the end of March the Northern Expeditionary forces had reached Shanghai and Chiang began plotting to crush the revolution upon which the KMT had ridden to power. He allied himself with the British, American and French in Shanghai, who gave him active assistance in many ways, including allowing the unhindered passage of gunmen and terrorists through the foreign concessions. With his foreign help, plus the backing of the feudal landlord and compradore capitalist classes, Chiang struck his first blow on April 12.

On that morning the Workers' Order Maintenance Corps was forcibly disarmed. A workers' mass meeting held the next day to protest this move was ambushed by soldiers and police, resulting in the killing and wounding of many workers. The reign of terror, which started in Shanghai, was extended to workers in other large cities and thousands of workers and their leaders were killed, wounded or arrested.

The labor movement was driven underground. In 1929 it was realized that the combination of KMT troops, Chinese reactionaries and imperialism was too strong to combat openly and, following the secret meeting of the Fifth National Labor Congress in Shanghai, a call was issued to advanced workers to go to the rural areas where the Chinese Communist Party already was engaged in carrying on the struggle. Many workers responded and made significant contributions to the cause of the guerilla war against the KMT and the countryside struggle for agrarian reform.

The betrayal by Chiang in 1927 until the outbreak of the war of resistance against the Japanese in 1937 was a decade of great hardship for the labor movement. Practically all activity had to be carried out underground and many workers were lost in the KMT "White Terror" which was carried out against all opposition. Factories were filled with KMT spies who regularly turned "suspect" workers over to the secret police.

During the anti-Japanese war, despite lip service to a united front with the Communists, the KMT maintained its secret organizations in the city. Instead of uniting with the Communists and genuine labor leaders, these groups collaborated with the Japanese and puppets in breaking up progressive underground labor organizations and hunting down their leaders.

The situation for labor was quite different in the liberated areas. Not only were unions encouraged but the workers played a vital role in combatting the Japanese invaders. Workers carried out production drives, joined the army or formed workers' self-defense armies and workers' guards. The railway workers in the liberated sections of North China contributed much to the fight against the Japanese. They carried out systematic destruction and sabotage of rail lines, an action which seriously affected the course of the war.

Guerilla Units

By 1943 there were 27 guerilla detachments fighting against the Japanese in North China, consisting mainly of the railway workers of Hupeh, Shantung, Shansi and former stevedores. Workers voluntarily coming to the liberated areas organized a network of small-scale munitions factories to supply the people's army. In the liberated areas the workers were thoroughly organized.

V-J Day brought no bright prospects for the majority of China's workers who were still located in the KMT controlled areas. Following the launching of a full-scale civil war by Chiang, living conditions for the average Chinese became more and more difficult. Skyrocketing inflation, industrial depression, wild speculation, bankruptcy of the countryside, and a general economic chaos haunted the nation.

The wave of strikes which swept the country in the face of open KMT terror speaks for the attitude of the workers in the final years of the Chiang regime. From October 1945 to March 1946 in Shanghai alone there were more than 1,000 recorded labor disputes. According to official KMT figures, in 1946 there were 1,780 labor-capital disputes in the nation's six major cities, involving nearly 1,000,000 workers.

Just prior to liberation, when daily executions of KMT opposition became commonplace, the workers continued their struggle, organizing committees for the protection of factories against KMT army destruction and KMT special agents' sabotage. For example, on the night of the liberation of Shanghai the workers mobilized a fleet of trucks and took them to the outskirts of the city in order to expedite the entry of the People's Liberation Army.

* * *

WITH liberation the workers of China have come into their own. Membership in unions has increased markedly, production and emulation drives have swept through industry, education of workers is under way, and the working class is solidly behind the nation-wide drive to resist American imperialism and aid Korea.

This does not mean that liberation has brought an immediate end to all the problems of the workers. The heritage of centuries of feudalism, a century of foreign imperialism and the nearly three decades of KMT rule is not something which could be overcome in a day. Within labor's own ranks there has been much work to do, particularly in education. The severe KMT oppression had long interfered with the carrying out of political, cultural and educational activities among the people.

Working Class Stronger

As the leaders of China's new democracy, the working class has strengthened its position immeasurably since liberation. The passing of new China's trade union law gave added impetus to the growing ranks of the union movement. According to this law, unions are mass organizations of the working class organized on a voluntary basis and all employed workers are entitled to join. Among the rights of unions is the right to represent workers in taking part in the management of public enterprises and in enterprises jointly run by public and private capital. Unions also have the right to represent workers in carrying out negotiations with owners, to take part in labor-capital consultative councils and to sign collective agreements with owners.

Funds and other properties of the union necessary to carry out its work are secured by law. Both public and private enterprises must set aside sums equivalent to two percent of the payroll for unions and supply them with accommodations and other facilities for carrying out their work.

By the end of 1950 nearly 5,000,000 workers were organized in the All-China Federation of Labor. Local trade union councils have been formed in most cities and provinces. At the same time national industrial unions of railway workers, postal and tele-communications workers, transport workers, seamen, textile workers, iron and steel workers and others have been set up.

Hazardous working conditions in mines and factories have been abolished and steps taken to improve safety measures. The vicious "gang system" of labor control has been shattered.

For decades transport workers and coal miners had been under the despotic control of gang leaders or foremen who were tied up with feudal societies and secret agents.

Foremen, police and KMT officials forced the miners to work in the pits from before day break until after dark. More than half the workers' earnings went to the foremen. In one North China colliery the income of 11 foremen far exceeded the total income of the 8,000 miners hired by them.

Basing its action on proposals by the workers, the government abolished the "gang system" in April 1950.

Model Worker Movement

The political awareness of the working class has grown continuously since liberation. Last September a nation-wide model workers' conference was held in Peking. Representatives from all over the country came to the capital to pledge their support to the gigantic project of erecting a new and modern industrialized society.

At the meeting in Peking were heard reports of inventions and work innovations by workers and

Shanghai's leading model workers who were elected as delegates to last fall's First National Conference of Combat Heroes and Model Workers in Peking. Front ow, left to right: Chung Ming-yueh, Pan Ah-yao, Liang Shih-ming, Chien Teh, Chang Teh-ching, (who invented the coal burning trailer engine for Shanghai's municipal buses), Chao Yu-shan, Ching Lung-shan, Hang Pei-lan. Back row: Ma Keng-sheng (Shanghai Railway Administration Worker who was elected a model worker of the All-China Railway Workers' Union and who was not one of Shanghai's 15 delegates), Pu Yung-sheng, Chi Hao-jan, Chang Shih Pao, Yuan Kai-lee, Yu Chu-sheng, Wen Chi-hsiang anl Lin Fu-pei.

technicians. Men and women, filled with a keen desire to create a new nation, were putting both brawn and brain to work in an effort to overcome all obstacles. This has been a complete break with the past when, under the bureaucratic control of the KMT, foreign experts and technicians were solely relied upon for innovations.

In the old days the over-exploited Chinese worker had little incentive for contributing to an economy mainly engaged in yielding large profits to a handful of native plutocrats and foreign companies. The struggle for a bare existence was the worker's chief concern. With the arrival of the people's government the working class has become the leader of new China and the workers have responded. Details of the efforts of labor heroes have been received from all sections of China. Factory executives, accustomed to slow-down and sabatoge under the Japanese and KMT, have been astounded at the new spirit of the workers.

One of the chief products of workers' political study has been the present cooperation between workers and technicians. Many technicians before liberation, equipped with American or European college degrees, did little more than collect their pay checks. An engineer willing to soil his hands was not a common sight. Today, throughout China, in factory and mine, technicians are working side by side with the workers. Cooperation has increased the workers' desire for technical knowledge and, at the same time, technicians have learned from the man on the job.

New Record Movement

An outstanding feature of the production front has been the "new record movement" which has brought on a series of intershop agreements and challenges between different factories and workshops. Emanating in China's industrial heart, the Northeast, the move has swept through the nation's industries. Workers strive to achieve shop records rather than individual records; but in the course of the process, more individual records emerge and thus stimulate still greater collective records. Generally starting from the basis of individual records, the "new record movement" has gone on to the realm of collective records which are carried through by the cooperation of both workers and technicians.

Before liberation women workers were even more exploited than the men. Today more than 70 percent of China's women in industry have been organized. Of the 568,000 women workers in China's industrial cities 398,000 were union members by the end of 1950. This achievement in such a relatively short period since liberation is a product of the attention paid by the unions to the needs of the women workers.

Conscious of their role in building a new China, the nation's women have increased their industrial production. In the textile industry, where more than 60 percent of the workers are women, the output of yarn and cloth has shown a marked increase.

Women Have New Role

In new China women workers not only enjoy special welfare facilities but they receive equal pay for equal work. In the process of liberating themselves from the fetters of the old China, women have for the first time gone into occupations which previously had been barred to them, such as locomotive and tractor drivers.

The KMT legacy of mass illiteracy, affecting nearly 80 percent of the population, has been attacked on a nation-wide scale under the new government. Last May plans were made for a campaign to wipe out illiteracy among China's workers. The campaign calls for the elimination of one of China's age-old social injustices within three to five years.

Despite Chiang's claims of KMT "democracy" a real, determined drive against illiteracy, one of the foundations of a backward society, never was carried out until the liberation of China. The history of China shows that mass literacy has only become possible with the establishment of a government which is concerned with the welfare of the vast majority.

For the first time in China's history attention is being paid to unemployed workers. Through government action and the General Labor Union the unemployed have received rice allotments to tide them over their period of no work. At the same time, many have been put to work on municipal and national construction projects. A typical example was in Shanghai where the repair of roads and the sewage system, long neglected under the KMT, was swiftly and efficiently carried out through the use of unemployed workers.

On March 1 China's workers came under provisions of the nation's first labor insurance law. Management of both state and private enterprises employing more than 100 workers pay a sum equivalent to three percent of the total payroll into the labor insurance fund every month. In enterprises employing less than 100 workers, the terms of labor insurance will be decided in collective agreements.

Provisions of the new law include management responsibility for medical expenses and wages for workers on sick leave, retirement pensions, and paid leave for women workers' confinement periods.

Labor insurance is administered by the unions, a policy which is based on the grounds that the union is an organization of the workers and it can best look after the workers' needs.

* * *

ALTHOUGH the period of liberation for all China's working class is scarcely two years, the achievements and advances far surpass any made in previous years. Based on their initial forward strides, the future holds still greater prospects for the workers who are only beginning to feel their own strength.

That the new society evolving in China is one which is being led by the working class has been made quite clear. A new outlook on labor is springing up. This outlook can be summed up in the words of Liu Shao-chi, Vice-chairman of the Central People's Government, at the first May Day celebration under the new government in 1950:

"The world of man and even mankind are the creation of labor. Labor is the foundation on which human society exists and develops. Workers are the creators of civilization. Therefore, labor must command the highest respect in the world."

— *P. T. CHEN*

Emulation Drives Raise Production

IN response to the nation-wide movement to resist American imperialism and aid Korea the workers of China have developed large-scale production and emulation drives throughout the country. The action of the workers in turn has stimulated all Chinese to enter into the drive to sign patriotic compacts pledging loyalty to the government and devotion to their work.

Shanghai's workers responded to the call of patriotism when the Ma Heng-chang production brigade of the Northeast sent a challenge to all the workers throughout the country on January 17 for competition in production. Ma's challenge was first accepted by the Loh Ah-ko production team in the Shanghai state-owned No. 2 Cotton Mill which brought forth several concrete conditions for accepting the challenge.

Labor Union Gives Support

This was followed by a call issued by the Shanghai Trade Union Council who asked the workers in all factories, organizations, and industrial enterprises in Shanghai to accept the Ma Heng-chang brigade's challenge and to learn from their advanced experience. The campaign of accepting the challenge for competition in production penetrated into every trade union, including the weaving and spinning factories, machinery works, metal industries, public utilities, tele-communication companies, post offices, and railways.

Up to March 16, the *Sin Wan Jih Pao* reported that more than 300 organized production teams in Shanghai had accepted the challenge and at the same time brought out their concrete conditions for boosting their production.

The competing teams include not only workers who are directly engaged in production but also technicians and employees who have likewise pledged to produce more for the country. It was the unanimous opinion of the workers that the most effective way to resist aggression is by boosting production.

As a result of accepting Ma Heng-chang's challenge in production, all factories report production increases ranging from 30 to 50 percent. Some even increased output by more than 75 percent. For instance, despite three extra working hours every day, the Shanghai Cycle Manufacturing Factory turned out only 874 cycles in November last year. But in the current emulation drive, the monthly output was more than 1,000 cycles with no overtime work.

The workers of the Kiukiang Machine Factory took the initiative to improve working technique and trebled their volume of production. Winners of Red Banners for four times in succession, members of the Hang Pei-lan team now can turn out 44 yards of cloth in 10 hours, while the prescribed output of their mill, the state-owned No. 1 Cotton Mill, is 43.33 yards. At the Kiangnan Dockyard, the workers of the Chin Loong-san team only take one day and three hours to make a watertight telephone instead of the former two and a half days.

In order to cut down the loss of working hours, the repair workers at the state-owned No. 19 Cotton Mill repaired their No. 32 charcoal transport car in two days instead of the four days it was estimated it would take.

More production means more strength for national defense. So the workers at the Tongshan Steel Works boosted their production output by four times in March. On February 13, the increase, as compared with the average daily output for 1950, was 3.05 percent; on February 18, 25 percent; on March 3, 27.5 percent; and on March 9, it rose to 56.35 percent. The workers' enthusiasm and interest in their work raised the national wealth by an equivalent of about 580,000 catties of rice every day.

On April 4, the workers' union of the Dah Chung Hwa Rubber Manufacturing Factory called a meeting of all the workers, in which they decided that, in order to welcome the coming of May Day with concrete actions, the workers should redouble their efforts and increase the output of production. Figures for production went up every day and on April 7 the output was increased by 110 percent.

The workers became more conscious of their responsibility through the March 3 and March 8 demonstrations against US plans to rearm Japan. They have more and more taken the initiative to enhance the quality of goods produced and to improve the working technique. For instance, the transport division of the Seh Ching Shan railway line reorganized their shift system. After the signing of the patriotic compact by all the workers of the division, no more accidents were reported on this line.

In Shanghai, the Lun Choen Motor Works reported that since February, the ratio of defective goods decreased considerably. At the end of February the decrease of defective goods cut operation costs by 27.4 percent, which was the best record month of the factory. The reason for this achievement was credited to two production teams which united all the workers in the plant to take an active part in production.

Inter-Port Competition

To support the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea by increasing the efficiency of production and at the same time cutting down coal consumption, the workers of the "B" plant of the Shanghai Power Company and the Hangchow Power Company signed a contract to inaugurate an inter-port patriotic emulation starting on April 4. As a result of the higher political consciousness of the workers, the Sung Sing No. 1 Cotton Mill increased their efficiency from 0.832 pound per spindle to 0.9 pound and the average output per day from 37.01 yards of cloth to 39.25 yards. The ratio of defective goods has decreased from 1.8 percent to 0.5 percent.

A higher spirit of patriotism on the part of the workers has made them realize that the working peo-

ple are now the masters of the country and that each dollar saved means one more dollar added to the national wealth. The credit for suggesting the substitution of coal for diesel oil should go to Hsu Ah-hsiao who has saved a total of JMP77,000,000 a year for the state-owned No. 1 Dyeing Factory. This change also meant extra working hours every day, because it usually took two or more hours to heat the furnaces and get the machines ready for operation when the factory was using diesel oil.

In the patriotic emulation drives, the workers not only made the best use of their working time, but also made the best use of their mental power with a view to improving their technique and working methods. For instance, in the Huainan coal mines of northern Anhwei, Feng Shu-jan made a suggestion regarding the organization of work, which brought about a new coal-cutting record of 146.26 tons at the end of last year. Sung Feng-hsiang's improvements with copper wire ropes used in the wells of the coal mines saved six and a half hours in coal delivery.

The movement for opposing the rearmament of Japan has aroused great response from the workers, who having personally suffered at the hands of the Japanese invaders, have been united under the banner of patriotism as never before.

In almost all the factories and industrial establishments in Shanghai, study groups, shift systems and plant protection squads have become well organized and the workers' vigilance has been greatly heightened.

In the state-owned cotton mills, the old habit of wiping the hands with cotton yarn has been stopped, not by the administration, but by the workers themselves. Workers' patrols in the factories have been considerably re-enforced by volunteers who carry out patrol duty after working hours and at night.

Ma Heng-chang at work. Ma's brigade in the Mukden No. 5 Machine Workshop succeeded in drastically reducing the time required to machine parts by improving their technique. The challenge issued by his brigade to other workers has been accepted in factories throughout the country where new production records are being set almost daily.

Value of Criticism

Criticism and self-criticism is a powerful weapon, especially in a large organization where cooperation plays an important part in overall teamwork. The experience gained by one worker can serve as instruction for others who will not have to go through the same trial-and-error methods. Hu Chang-foh's production team in the China Textile Corporation No. 2 Mill, by holding daily discussions on their working technique has given encouragement to many production teams, because they all wanted to win honors.

Unity and mutual aid are two virtues in the patriotic movement. In the state-owned No. 1 Cotton Mill, whenever a worker feels it necessary to leave the looms for a few minutes, either the person on the right or on the left will look after the machines during the other's absence. Hang Pei-lan deserves credit for persuading many of the workers in her workshop to display such virtues.

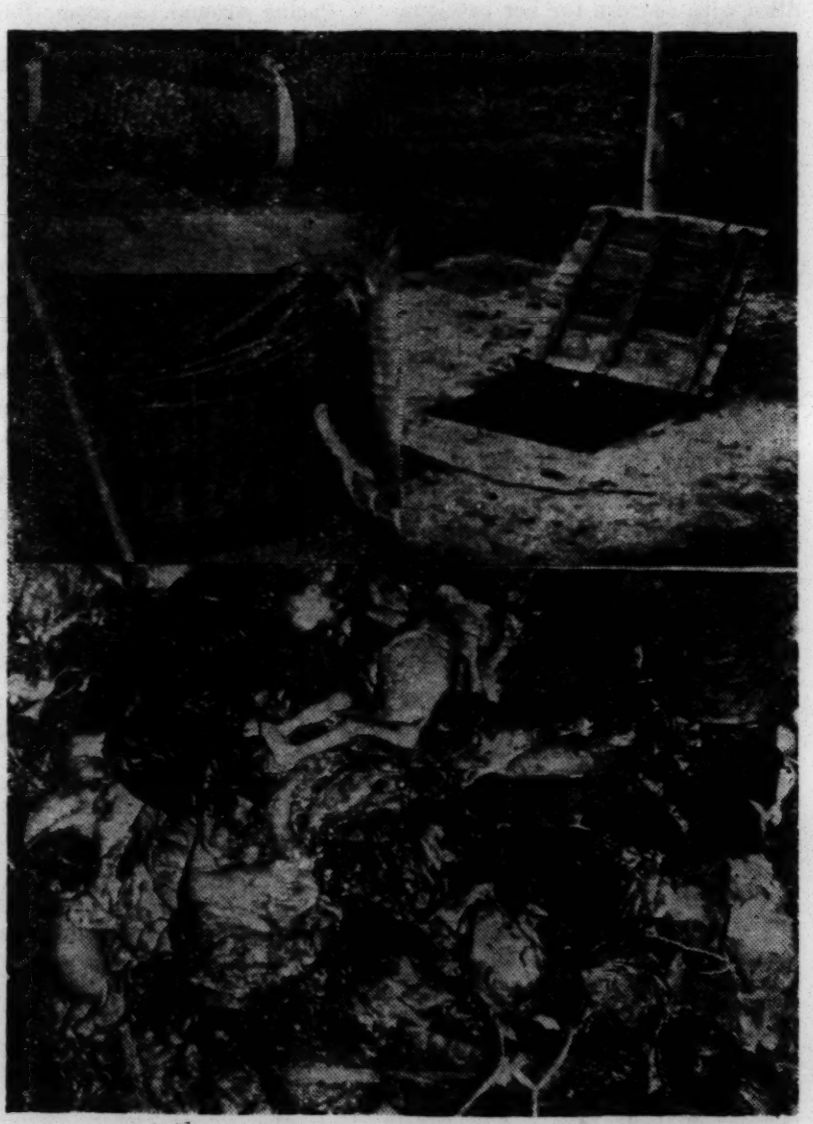
The greatness of China is reflected by the patriotic spirit of the working people who have carried on unstintingly in reconstructing their country. At present, the movement of signing the patriotic compacts is still being pushed to every corner in every city where people of all walks of life are responding with concrete actions.

— NIEH WEN-CHUAN

Catholic Death House in Canton

THE case of the orphanage of the mission of the Immaculate Conception in Canton, which has resulted in the arrest of five Canadian nuns, is a blatant example of cold-blooded treatment of Chinese. Following the take-over by a Chinese relief committee, a death pit, 30 feet deep and five feet wide with bodies of dead infants who had been dumped into it, was discovered on the grounds of the Catholic orphanage.

A report by the relief committee describes the inhuman conditions existing on this "baby farm" belonging to the Canadian convent in Canton. From January 1950 to February 1951, the orphanage took in 2,216 infants, but as of March 5, the date of the take-over, only 48 were alive. This was a death rate of 97.8 percent. There has been no way of discovering how many orphans succumbed in the 18 years of the orphanage's existence.



Upper left: Bodies of babies wrapped in straw matting prior to being thrown into one of the convent's cistern-like death pits.

Upper right: Trapdoor of one of the death pits.

Bottom: Bodies of infants found in the newest death pit.

A *Hsinhua* dispatch from Canton reports that "three death pits were found in the compound. When the trapdoor of the one still in use was broken open layers of little bodies wrapped in sacks were found thrown into it in confusion. The two other pits were already full and had been sealed."

Regulations of the orphanage required parents or relatives to sign a statement which was so worded that the orphanage was not to be responsible for the death of any infant after admission. Inquiring parents of infants who died, according to *Hsinhua*, were told that it was the will of the Lord.

* * *

AN examination of the 48 infants who survived was made by the relief committee after the take-over. Most of the 29 sick cases were suffering from pneumonia. Lice crawled all over their bodies, and there were sores on the lower parts of their bodies as a result of infrequent change of diapers. The childrens' faces were covered by mosquito bites.

The most rudimentary standards of hygiene were neglected. There was only one milk bottle to go around and sick babies were not separated, thus accelerating the spread of disease.

The incredibly high death rate, the relief committee reported, was due entirely to the utter neglect and lack of any sense of responsibility on the part of the nuns. "The living quarters of the infants and older orphans were sordid, damp, unlit and befouled. Food was below the lowest requirements to maintain life. All orphans were clad in rags inadequate to ward off dampness and cold," the report said.

A short story by Ku Yü (谷峪)

Stolen Fruit Is Not Sweet

Translated by Max Bickerton

JUST when Hsiao-yung was enjoying himself with some other children playing the game of "Catching Old Chiang Kai-shek," his mother, very angry, came out, and seizing him by his little wrist, shouted, "My goodness, you are a little stupid! You're nine years old; you're a big man with a wife, and no sooner do you get down from the bridal chair then you come scampering outside to play!" She pulled him roughly towards the house.

"I don't want to go inside," whined Hsiao-yung, pulling back as hard as he could. "They're all grown-ups in there."

"You blockhead, you. Who's in there?" replied his mother. "There's only your aunts and your cousins. Who is there to be afraid of? Come along now quickly and talk to them like a big man, and let them see how clever you are."

"They all tease me."

"Rubbish! Who says you're not a big man?" she replied, and with a big heave she hoisted the nine-year old bridegroom up on to her back. Hsiao-yung was helpless to do anything but wave and kick out with his two little legs. When they got into the courtyard, everyone there began to clap their hands.

"Heavens alive! Come and see the bridegroom!" shouted one.

"If he wants a piggy-back, he might as well ask her to give him a drink from her dried-up breasts when they get inside," said another. And they all laughed until their sides split.

Then the truth dawned on his mother. He was a married man now! It would never do to treat him as she used to—like a little baby. He must be trained and "tempered" into a husband. She quickly loosened his hands which were holding on to her shoulders. Hsiao-yung, not expecting this, slipped off, missed his footing and landed on the ground on his back, letting out a yell of "Ma!"

The relatives all gathered round. Some were very sympathetic and soothed him with comforting words. Others at the edge of the circle, however, whispered sarcastic remarks.

His mother was annoyed, and flustered, and at the same time filled with concern for her precious child. At all costs, the new bride or her mother must not witness this scene!

In her agitation she looked over and saw a fresh young face pressed against the windowpane of the bridal chamber. She looked carefully. That jet black hair, those arched eyebrows, those eyes, deep as pools of water which were gazing out, that little mole sticking up so clearly like a bean at one corner of the mouth. If that wasn't Chüirrh the bride, who was it? What a calamity! The worst thing that could have happened! The stuffing had burst out of the New Year dumplings—the cat was out of the bag!

His mother quickly stifled the rest of his crying, and went inside with him. From which it would appear that Hsiao-yung had profited a little from the "tempering" he had undergone that day. At ordinary times the storm would not have ended until he had cried his tears dry, until his throat was hoarse, and the pit of his stomach a bit sore, and until he had been given a glass of water.

* * *

AS soon as he got inside, his father's sisters and his mother's sisters started to praise him and his mother with any flattering words that came into their heads.

"These last two years you've got richer, and now you've got a new member to your family, and your crops have been good. You can begin to enjoy some rest," said one relative.

Hsiao-yung's mother beamed, and started to lay bare all the thankfulness that was in her heart. "It's kind of you, my sisters, to say such nice things about us, but none of this would have been possible by my efforts alone. If it wasn't for the Communist Party and the teachings of Chairman Mao, would I have lived to see a day like today?"

"That's quite true. Twenty years ago, even in our wildest dreams, we never imagined things would be like they are today. You see, you've waited, and now you're a mother-in-law!" said her eldest sister, striking her knees with her hand, and adding her contribution of flattery.

Pacing around the room, Hsiao-yung's mother addressed them all, "Now all my troubles and cares are over! The two of them can till that 10 odd *mou* of nice land we've been given. As long as I have three meals of gruel a day, and an unlined gown for summer and a lined one for winter, I'll consider myself fortunate. I can sit back and enjoy a few years of simple comfort." Her heart was so full that she was almost laughing out loud.

"The old proverb says, 'The earlier you have a son, the sooner you can retire,'" said her younger sister. "This year you're only 46, and you've got a daughter-in-law to serve you. Really you're lucky."

"Yes, my sisters. After this, if you've got any shoes to be made or stockings to be knitted, just bring them along and she can do them for you."

Although all the relatives talked in this strain, yet for some reason or other, her eldest sister, sitting on the *kang*, and her husband's second sister, resting on the pile of bedding, turned their heads to the wall and began to snicker.

* * *

IT was late. Hsiao-yung's mother got rid of all the guests, and took the reluctant bridegroom into the bridal chamber. She herself felt so contented that she just wanted to smile all the time. Very calmly, she stood in front of the portrait of Chairman Mao and made three deep bows. Then she became lost in thought . . . . If there was no Communist Party to lead us to emancipation, how could I so soon have a daughter-in-law to serve me? This was happiness! And then her mind went back to

how things had been before the land reform. She leaned listlessly on the bedding, her ears full of buzzing, her forehead burning, and her mind clouded so that she forgot completely where she was.

* * *

WHEN everything had at last become quiet, the young fellows hidden in the byre and the young girls hidden in the barn, all came trooping out. They tip-toed through the courtyard with steps so light that they would not have crushed even an ant. Reaching the house, they held their breath, and knelt down, pressed close to the wall underneath the window of the bridal chamber.

The nine-day old moon had already set in the west, and only a few vacantly blinking stars were left in the sky. Some of the eaves-droppers already felt cold and pulled their clothes more closely around them and complained, "Aya! They certainly try your patience."

"Let's go," said one young wife into the ear of a young girl, "What fun can we get listening to a couple like that?" The young girl, judging by the way she shrugged her shoulders, was not of the same opinion, but she said nothing, and another person answered instead, "Contain yourselves! From ancient times this custom has been a pretty profitless business."

Suddenly another person pulled at him lightly to tell him to stop, and then from inside the room could be heard the sound of bed clothes being pulled down. Everyone stood up and their ears were in danger of going through the paper windows. Their ears were not good enough, and they regretted they had not cleaned them out before setting out on this excursion. Soon the bride let out a long sad sigh, and then in a low but vehement voice said, "Look! You've gone and wet the bed!"

The listeners, unable to contain themselves any longer, burst out into peals of laughter. Hsiao-yung's mother, rudely awakened from her dreams, rubbed her eyes and came hurrying out.

"Now, now, my children, it's almost cock-crow, and you haven't gone home yet. You won't be able to do any work tomorrow," she shouted at them. The old woman was passionately fond of young people, and treated other people's children like her own. All the youths and girls in the village too, loved and respected her like their own mother. After these first few scolding words, she gently sent them off home, saying, "Go now, and come back tomorrow. Tomorrow I'll make something nice for you all."

Market Under the Bridge — *by Lung Ting-pa*

The days passed by, each one bringing fresh troubles to Hsiao-yung's family. The new bride ate very little, and Hsiao-yung was not his old self. Instead of hopping and skipping around merrily, he moped about all day with his head down, and was afraid even to go out into the street. His schoolmates all teased him, saying that he was very wicked and had stolen another man's wife. One day one of them asked him, "What's a wife for?"

"To cook and to work," replied Hsiao-yung briefly.

"And what else?" persisted the other. Hsiao-yung thought and thought, but in the end could only repeat what he had said the other way round, "To work and to cook." The other boy pointed at him mockingly and said, "Ah ha ha, you silly little fool."

When Hsiao-yung got home, and, with his head in his mother's lap, repeated all this to her, she heaved a big helpless sigh.

* * *

ON the day of Hsiao-yung's wedding, Ch'iao-ling, as head of the Women's Association, had been away from the village attending a meeting in the county town, and only returned home in the evening. As soon as she got into her house her young sister told her about the wedding. At first she could hardly believe it, but afterwards when she asked other people she found it was all quite true.

Towards evening she went to Hsiao-yung's house and had a look around. The more she thought about the business, the less she liked it. She went on to see the head of the Peasants' Association and asked him, "Aren't the cadres going to do anything about a tiny little fellow like Hsiao-yung being married off in this way?"

The head of the Peasants' Association then explained to her all the circumstances of the marriage. He said that the whole affair, right from the first proposal up to the marriage had been rushed through in one week.

According to the rumors going around, the girl's father, in order to prevent her from marrying the man of her choice, had hurriedly arranged to give her to Hsiao-yung.

Later that same night the cadres met to go into the question, and

discussed it at great length. The head of the Peasants' Association's opinion was that no matter whom the parties might be, if they were under age, the marriage should be stopped. The mayor of the village, on the other hand, argued that before the land reform, when Hsiao-yung's family owned no land, no one was willing to marry into it. Now today, when someone came along and offered his daughter, what reason had the family to refuse?

Both schools of opinion had supporters among the rank-and-file, and neither could convince the other. Although the discussion went on until the cocks began to crow, the meeting finally broke up without any agreement being reached.

* * *

ONE evening at dusk about a month after the wedding, just when Hsiao-yung's family were having supper, Ch'iao-ling, the head of the Women's Association came round to sound out his mother. As soon as Ch'iao-ling lifted up the curtain over the door, Chüirrh knew what she had come for, because they had already talked things over together several times. With nimble fingers she gathered up the rice bowls and chopsticks on the table, and quietly went out with them.

After a few general remarks, Ch'iao-ling said very casually, "Well, and how have things been going since your new daughter-in-law arrived?"

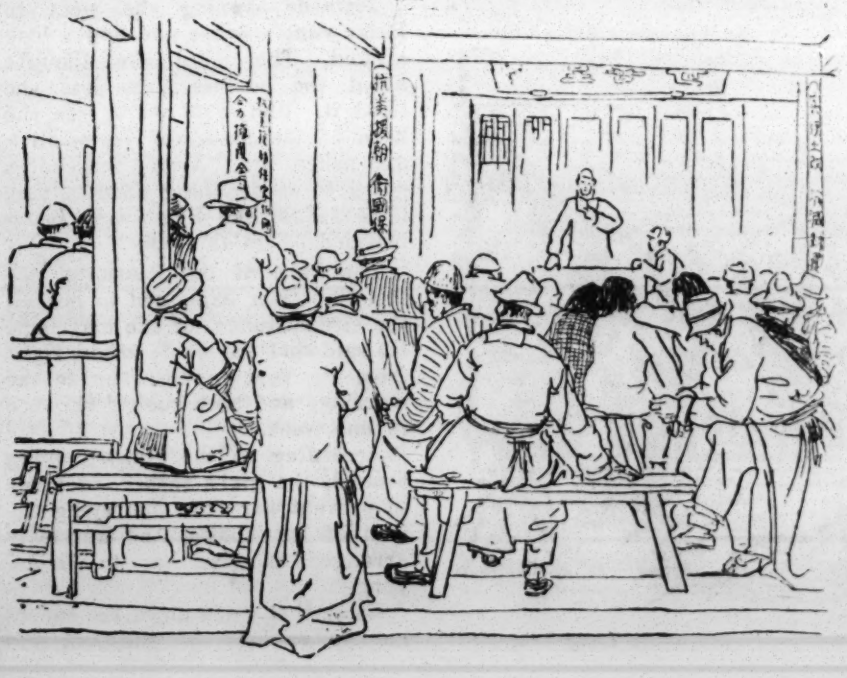
"Ah, Ch'iao-ling, it's very kind of you to bother to come round and ask," replied the old woman. "Everything's going along wonderfully." Although her words and her face showed satisfaction, yet there was something in her tone that betrayed it was not genuine.

"Well, if they're happy, that's fine," replied Ch'iao-ling, "I was a bit afraid they might find they didn't suit one another, and then that would make things difficult." Hsiao-yung's mother did not answer. She seemed somehow inwardly distressed and kept gazing steadily out of the window.

Ch'iao-ling guessed her feelings, and added, "Hsiao-yung is a very bright boy, and the girl is very frank and honest. What more could you want?"

Hsiao-yung's mother shook her head, and her eyes swept the scene outside the window. "I'm really very sad about it all. Look, in just a month all the life's gone out of Hsiao-yung," and pointing to him, she continued, "He used to be so merry and bright. Now he never answers half the time when he's spoken to. And his wife doesn't understand how to humor him."

"Really," replied Ch'iao-ying, "How have things come to such a pass?"



"How? I don't know. I don't want to blame her. The silly boy's even afraid to go near her door. The other day I gave her some money and told her to buy some nice things to eat, but even that wouldn't entice him into her room. Besides having to put him to sleep first and then carry him into her room, if he wakes up in the middle of the night he starts crying." Then lowering her voice she continued, "You don't think do you that at night she may have ill-treated him?"

"Oh, I don't think so. I've heard people from her village say she's a very good girl."

"Maybe you haven't heard all the rumors that are flying about. They say that Chüirrh already had a sweetheart in Taliuchuang—I don't know if it's true or not."

Ch'iao-ling immediately seized upon this opening, and followed it up by asking, "Supposing it is true, and supposing her sweetheart came and asked for the girl back, what would you do?"

"Goodness . . . " she said, her eyes opening very wide. She thought for a long time but could find no answer, and just lay her head down on the pillow.

* * *

RIGHT from the day of Hsiao-yung's wedding, Ch'iao-ling had been active, running hither and thither, finding out things outside the village, asking advice from the authorities, until finally she felt that she had reached a solution. Then she called a meeting of the party branch in the elementary school. After she had fully explained all the circumstances, the head of the Peasants' Association got up and said, "I still stick to my original opinion—isn't it ridiculous to give a small child like that a wife? How can they hope to be compatible?" His whole face was covered with sweat as he spoke.

"There are lots of cases of boys of 10 or so being married . . . " said the mayor, but before he could finish someone on his left interrupted and said, "I'll grant you that, but what tragedies have been caused by such marriages? In our own village we've had examples. What about the drownings and hangings in Ta Shun's family and Erh Ho's family, because husband

and wife or mother and daughter-in-law couldn't get on together?"

"That's right," said the chairman of the Peasants' Association. "That shows you what the old feudalism does to people. Now in the new society those sort of things shouldn't be allowed."

The mayor seemed to have lost some of his drive. "In your talk and your actions," he said, "you should keep calm and collected. The question is, Hsiao-yung's family are poor peasants who have just been given land. Should they or should they not be treated like the general run of people?"

Chüirrh's sweetheart's family is just the same—they've just been given land," said someone on his right.

"This is a question of a woman's emancipation and freedom," shouted Ch'iao-ling, "It's got nothing whatsoever to do with struggling with a landlord or dividing struggle fruits!"

"This muddled thinking on this question will do Hsiao-yung no service in the end. It's no good at all, you can't expect happiness to come from such a marriage," said the head of the Peasants' Association. The spittle in his long pipe bubbled as the discussion proceeded more and more heatedly.

* * *

THAT very same evening Hsiao-yung had already fallen asleep, and Chüirrh, very annoyed, gave him a slap and shouted, "Wake up, you!" His mother stepped in and said, "Don't! There'll only be trouble if you wake him up roughly like that. Carry him in your arms into the bedroom." Chüirrh felt embarrassed and did not want to carry him.

"Go on," said his mother. "Isn't it the ordinary thing for an older wife to look after her young husband? When I first came to this house and was betrothed I was only 12 and his father was only six or seven. Every morning I had to put on his shoes and socks for him, but that was only the beginning. I had to keep him amused all day. And you should have heard how everyone said what a good girl I was."

Stiffening in distaste, Chüirrh lifted him up into her arms, and just when she had reached the middle room, dividing hers from his mother's, she saw indistinctly a back shadow in the courtyard, approaching the door. In spite of the darkness you could see a blush cover Chüirrh's face, while her heart started to pound like a clothes beater. It was just as if the child she was carrying was something she had stolen, and she had been caught in the act. As the black shadow got closer, she took the sleeping Hsiao-yung and put him down on the floor in front of the grate of the stove, and then went to meet the visitor.

"Is that you Chüirrh?" whispered the shadow without waiting for Chüirrh to speak. Chüirrh recognized Ch'iao-ling's voice.

"Yes, it's me," Chüirrh whispered back, and led her into her own room.

"Ta K'ang's here!" said Ch'iao-ling excitedly, "He's got something to talk to you about."

Her words came like a sudden thunder-clap in a clear sky to Chüirrh. Her throat seemed to choke with bile. She stood gaping for a minute and then asked, "Where is he?"

"At my place."

"He's come just at the right time. I think the two of us had better run away together tonight."

"Where to?"

"To Manchuria—to find work there."

"Don't talk such rubbish. The world is ours, the soil is ours, and the government is our own government. We're not hunted criminals. Why do you want to run away? The ways of the old society have had their day."

"But what else can I do? They never do anything deliberately to annoy me; they give no excuse for a quarrel. What reason have I to take the case to the government court?"

"Silly girl! If you've got reason on your side, you don't need any excuse of quarrelling."

Just when they were in the middle of their conversation they heard a sudden scream of "Ah-ya" from Hsiao-yung's mother, and then changing her tone, she shouted, "Daughter, you should never, never, do a thing like that! You can smash up the pots and pans, or throw out the rice, or burn the house down, but I implore you never dump that poor child of mine down in a damp place like that to sleep." She came into the room. and then, seeing Chiao-ling, said to her, "Do you know that happened? Luckily I stumbled over the poor darling lying there, otherwise . . . You know Ch'iao-ling whether it's an easy job to rear a child or not—all the trouble from the time when he's small, wiping his little bottom, putting him out to wee-wee—it's a long slow business, like doing a piece of embroidery, stitch by stitch."

Ch'iao-ling was also very upset about it. "Yes, you're quite right, supposing he catches a chill, what then?" Standing a little aside, Chüirrh hung her head. She looked as helpless as a deaf mute who had swallowed some bitter medicine.

Ch'iao-ling lead the old lady back into her own room. "Ah," she said tearfully, "The girl's heart is not with us." After Ch'iao-ling had comforted her, she began to reveal all the things that had been rankling in her heart.

"This marriage has brought nothing but trouble at home, and outside the fields lie idle. It's just like finding yourself with bare feet in a nest of prickles—you can't go back and you can't go forward."

"Isn't the whole thing quite straightforward?" asked Ch'iao-ling. "After tonight's business have you still not reached a decision?"

"Yes, I have. There's only one word for it, and that's 'separation', but the suggestion can't come from me."

"Well, if that's how you feel, it's all easy to arrange."

"Yes, but then I'll have everyone talking about me and saying that I can't even man-

age a daughter-in-law."

"It's not a question of managing or not managing her. If they're not getting on together, then separate—and afterwards everything will go well. Who's going to laugh? You are only in your forties. There's nothing to stop you joining a mutual help group and working. Take this chance now and work, otherwise it will be too late. Let me say further, Hsiao-yung is now just at school age—if he misses his schooling now, he'll certainly bear a grudge against you all his life. When he grows up do you think he'll have any trouble finding a wife? I'll tell you, this evening Chüirrh's sweetheart, Ta K'ang has come."

The old woman seized Ch'iao-ling's arm and cried, "Has he really?"

"Yes, really."

"Then let's settle the whole business quickly. I've enjoyed enough of this kind of 'retirement'. I reckon I've tasted enough of its flavor this last month! Let's do it quickly."

"But I'm afraid it may be hard on you," said Ch'iao-ling.

"How can it be hard on me? When I forced those two apart it was much harder on them."

All this time, Hsiao-yung had had his eyes closed, pretending to be asleep, but really he had been drinking in every word, and now the little fellow got up excitedly and said, "Auntie, please tell him to come quick and take her away!"

Ch'iao-ling took him up and held him tenderly in her arms, saying, "That's a good lad. When you've grown big you can choose a sweetheart for yourself—one that can read and write!"

"No, no, all my life I don't want one—I've had enough already!"

* * *

THAT night no one got any sleep.

Next morning when the east was just beginning to get light but the streets were still deserted, Ta K'ang's mule cart came rattling along and drew up in front of Hsiao-yung's gate. Chüirrh was all ready, and Ch'iao-ling helped her carry her luggage out.

Ta K'ang took two sacks of wheat off the cart and carried them into the house, saying, "You've had to waste a lot of money on all this business. I don't want you to suffer a double loss, so please accept these two sacks as a little compensation."

"Ah-ya," said Hsiao-yung's mother, "Now we've all been given land, none of us has any lack of grain."

"But if you won't accept them, I'll feel very bad about it," said Ta K'ang.

"That's right," said the cadres, "Since he's brought it, you can't make him take it home again. Accept it."

"My boy," said the old woman to Ta K'ang, "I hope you won't bear any grudge against this foolish old woman. Believe me I didn't know how things were with you and Chüirrh."

"I don't blame you, I blame the old feudalism," said Ta K'ang.

Chüirrh came out and joined them. "Mother, I'm going now," she said, "But before I go, please tell me anything I've done wrong this last month, so that in future I won't make the same mistakes again."

"I have no complaints, you've been very capable and clever...." she hesitated, considering for a moment, and then added, "Only that thing you did last night—that made me...."

"Afterwards Chüirrh explained it to me," said Ch'iao-ling, interrupting. "She didn't do it out of spite. She did it without thinking because she felt ashamed for me to see her carrying him in her arms. She meant to pick him up again after I'd gone."

"Ah, I'm glad you explained that to me—if you hadn't I wouldn't have forgotten it all the days of my life. Through this marriage my child has suffered, and you too Ch'iao-ling have been put to no end of trouble. I also have added a new experience to my forty odd years, and I've profited by it. From now on there'll only be the two of us here—I don't know whether you'd be willing or not, Chüirrh, to have me as your adopted mother, but I'm very fond of you." Her eyes filled with tears.

"Yes, I'd love to mother," said Chüirrh, "I'm very fond of you, and I can come and see you often."

"That's wonderful," said Ch'iao-ling. "Where could you see anything like this in the old society?"

Just before leaving, Chüirrh turned to Ch'iao-ling and said "You've worn out your legs running around for me, and I've caused you so much distress. I want to copy your spirit in my work in future."

The red sun had appeared, and people began to collect in front of the house. Chüirrh made her last preparations and then said goodbye to Hsiao-yung and his mother, the cadres and the neighbors, and then got up into the cart. Ta K'ang also said goodbye to everyone, and raising his whip, urged his mule on westwards. Before they had gone very far, they heard someone behind shouting, "Wait a minute!" It was Hsiao-yung, running with a bundle in his hand. When he got near enough he threw it up into Chüirrh's lap. "These are for you."

Chüirrh undid the bundle and had a look. "No, take them back," she said, "They're not mine."

"Never mind about yours or mine. Take what's offered. You're still so coy," said Hsiao-yung mischievously. Then his mother caught up to them and added, "Listen to me my child. Although these dresses were made by me for the wedding, I've got no daughter to wear them. But now you're my adopted daughter. If you don't wear them who will? Take them as a keepsake from me, and when you look at them think of this lonely old woman and come and pay me a visit . . . "

"Thank you, I'll come, I'll come for sure."

"That's the proper way to do things," commented the bystanders, "Separating with no ill feeling. Stolen fruit is not sweet."

The big mule was very fast. In almost the twinkling of an eye they were out of sight. Hsiao-yung's mother breathed a deep sigh of relief, and then quickly picked up her hoe, put it over her shoulder and went off to tend her neglected fields.

Peking's Postwomen

SINCE liberation a host of new professions have been opened to the women of Peking. Girl conductors on buses, streetcars and trains no longer call forth stares or questions from passengers. However, the most recent new occupation of women—postwomen, or girl mail deliverers as the postoffice calls them—is still attracting plenty of attention from Peking residents.

On March 12 seven young girls in new green uniforms, riding on new green bicycles made their first appearance on Peking's streets. The postoffice says that there will soon be more girls joining their ranks and that in the future women will play an equal part with men in the delivery of mail.

The Peking people, although by now used to new things in the capital, have been particularly impressed by these new postwomen. Accustomed to receiving a postman when they open their doors, they are not a little surprised to find a smiling young lady handing them their mail.

The girls, for their part, have found their reception pleasant and interesting. Genial Peking housewives seem particularly impressed and shower the girls with hundreds of questions. How old are you? How do you like your work?, etc., etc. Many will then start to philosophize about the new days, about how liberation has freed women from the old bondage, about how there is now true equality between the sexes and so on.

On the streets postwomen still attract much attention from pedestrians who turn and stare after the girls. In the *hutungs* and lanes children surround them, while passing housewives pat their shoulders, obviously taking pride in this new accomplishment by members of their sex. One old woman stopped a postwoman on her first day out and told her: "It's really uncommon that we women are also able to deliver mail. You have a great honor."

* * *

THE Peking postoffice spent much time and effort in preparing these seven girls before they were introduced to the public. The girls, whose ages run from 17 to 23, were carefully selected. Their average education is of junior middle school.

Every morning they studied under the supervision of a skilled old postal worker who taught them the general regulations of the postoffice, as well as procedures from sorting to delivery. Great emphasis was placed upon three necessities in the delivering of the mail—speed, dexterity and care.

When they started to work each was put in the charge of an old hand who supervised and aided them. From morning till night they worked at the whole process of delivery: date-stamping, general sorting, resorting, arranging, registration and packing.

Needless to say, the girls have justified the care which has gone into their training and the confidence which the postal administration has placed in them. All consider it an honor to break into this new profession, thus opening a new field of work for China's women. They are attentive and highly enthusiastic and have made better than average progress for new employees. Meanwhile, the Peking postoffice is very proud of its new postwomen who are pioneers in developing a new occupation for women.

— *JAMES C. RIP*

Top: A postwoman, surrounded by children, is stopped by a housewife who shakes hands.

Bottom: Peking's first seven postwomen shown with their bicycles outside the postoffice.

Not all of the work is outside. Here some of the postwomen are shown at work inside the postoffice.

Students Mark May 4 Anniversary

For more than 30 years China's students have led campaigns for progress. Today, as firm supporters of the government, the students continue in the vanguard.

THE 32nd anniversary of the May 4th Incident finds China's students playing a similar, yet dissimilar role from that played on previous anniversaries. Today, as before, the students are among the "advance guard" of the nation, sparkplugging various movements for progress and reform. However, today the student movement is open and legal. No longer is the chief "enemy" the government. Rather, the students are solid supporters of the government.

In China the students have occupied a prominent political and social position. This partially stems from the ancient tradition of respect and importance accorded the scholar class. More directly it has been because the students were one of the few literate and articulate groups in a country which was seeing the end of an old society.

The Manchu dynasty died and was followed by the warlords who were succeeded by the Kuomintang. The nation was humbled in a series of conflicts with the technically advanced Western powers. On more than one occasion China seemed on the verge of being divided and parcelled out as colonies by the different Western nations.

As the country's new educated class, the students quite naturally became part of the leadership directing the fight against both the old feudal society and foreign designs upon China's sovereignty.

* * *

May 4th Incident

ON May 4, 1919, some 15,000 students in Peking held a mass demonstration against the Chinese government's acceptance of the stipulation in the Treaty of Versailles which handed over the German concession in Shantung province to the Japanese.

In an attempt to put down the student unrest, the government arrested 32 students charged with beating up an official involved in the sell-out

When the official died the arrested students were sentenced to death and all public meetings banned. Peking's students went on strike and refused to attend classes until their fellow students were released. The government was deluged with protests from all classes of people. Newspapers praised the patriotism of the students who insisted on the release of those under arrest.

For a month the "battle" raged. The Peking authorities arrested more than 1,000 students. Finally, on June 6 the government yielded and released the students.

People's Strength

These country-wide student demonstrations acted as a stimulus and other groups, such as teachers, workers and merchants, began to organize. Thus the May 4th Movement contributed greatly to the development of the people's realization of their own strength. It encouraged awareness to existing evils, the need for reform and the necessity for mass action.

Hard on the heels of the May 4th Incident came a new outlook which cropped up alongside the resentment and feeling of helplessness resulting from the Versailles Peace Conference. The Russian Revolution was praised by many Chinese educators and students who now saw that the real cause of the war was to be found in the nature of capitalism, which made it necessary for the capitalist countries to break through traditional boundaries so as to set up an imperialistic economic world with nations such as China the victims. Thus, when the Chinese Communist Party was formed in Shanghai in 1921 the first recruits included many students and professors.

The mid-twenties was a period of widespread student activity. When Dr. Sun Yat-sen reorganized the Kuomintang and formed a working agreement with the Chinese Communist Party, the students were among the most enthusiastic participants in the revolutionary work.

In 1927 Chiang Kai-shek sold out the revolution, purged the Kuomintang of all progressive elements, outlawed the Communist Party and massacred workers and students. Once more the government became the object of student agitation. Many of the reform movements during the next two decades were sparked by the students.

However, increasing numbers, realizing the hopelessness of reforming the KMT, joined the Communist-led resistance movement in the countryside.

From 1931 to 1936 the students were in the forefront of those urging the Kuomintang to resist Japanese aggression. They called for a united front of all parties to defend the homeland.

Following the formation of the united front and the start of the war of resistance, the students once again emerged as leaders on the propaganda front, urging the people to support the war effort.

Gradually, however, Chiang Kai-shek showed more interest in attacking the Liberated Areas than the Japanese. Finally, the KMT openly dissolved the united front, launched a surprise attack on the New 4th Army and began to tighten its blockade of the Liberated Areas.

Fight for Liberation

Increasing numbers of students went to the Liberated Areas where the fight against the Japanese was being vigorously pushed.

After V-J Day when it became obvious that Chiang Kai-shek, backed by American money, guns and advice, was bent on resuming the civil war, the students became the most vocal of the many groups opposed to further internal strife.

The post-war years were a period of severe KMT persecution of the students. The universities were filled with spies and midnight raids by secret police and KMT thugs became commonplace. The extent of the repression was revealed even in the KMT reports. Periodic government announcements would briefly report that this or that student had "died of ill health" or had "committed suicide" while detained in jail.

Liberation Welcomed

FOLLOWING liberation China's students have enthusiastically joined in the construction of a new nation. As each major educational center was liberated hundreds and thousands of students temporarily abandoned their studies to join the troops and the political cadres doing revolutionary work.

No better example of the attitude of today's students can be found than the nation-wide support given by students to the campaign to "Aid Korea and Resist American Imperialism." Many of the volunteers for Korea—soldiers, technicians, medical workers, translators, etc.—have been from the ranks of the students.

More recently the students, along with China's Christians, have been active in severing the ties which have long bound so many of China's universities to the United States.

Perhaps no other country in the world has had so many of its educational institutions controlled by foreigners. Schools, including some of China's largest and best known universities, hospitals and many other similar institutions were controlled—in the past many were owned outright—by foreign missionary bodies.

Through the years foreign ideals and foreign prejudices have steadily been pumped into thousands of Chinese students. In the case of the American-operated schools, English was the "official" language. Year after year they turned out students who had been taught to be ashamed of things Chinese and to strive for complete "Americanization."

With the KMT-bound hand and foot to its "foreign friends," the students found little outlet for their natural resistance to being "colonized" in their own schools.

With the liberation and the self-determination drive of the Chinese Christians, the students have stepped to the fore in the movement to shake off the carry-overs of a bygone era.

When Warren Austin, US delegate to the United Nations, declaimed on the "benefits of American cultural activities in China, students throughout the country held meetings of protest.

As pointed out by the students, these "benefits" were in name only. Here in Shanghai incidents such as the one on August 7, 1948, when the American acting vice-president and actual boss of St. John's University ordered a Chinese professor to submit a blacklist of students who were active in opposing America's plan for re-arming Japan, were recalled.

Jobs for Graduates

Since liberation one of the most important developments for China's students has been the opening of job opportunities for graduates. In the past the majority of college graduates rarely had an opportunity for work of any kind, let alone in their chosen fields. This was especially true for graduates of the professional and technical schools.

This situation has entirely changed. Last summer all graduates were offered jobs by the government in various parts of the country. For the first time college graduates were not only fully employed but could work in their chosen fields.

* * *

More Important Role

THE students are today doing work of greater importance than ever before. They are one of the leading groups in the construction of a new society, a new China, in which their own ranks will soon be swelled by many new thousands of students. Unlike the past, when education was a monopoly of the well-to-do, educational opportunities are rapidly being opened for all youth.

It is in this atmosphere that China's students are preparing to mark the 32nd anniversary of the May 4th Incident—the beginning of the modern Chinese student movement.

— *SU MING*

One section of last winter's mass student rally in Shanghai's Race Course at which nearly 100,000 students, joined by a large number of professors and teachers of schools throughout the city, protested America's policy of rearming Japan and her plans for a separate Japanese peace treaty excluding China.

People's University—A New School

In the past only the children of the well-to-do could obtain a formal education. Today workers' and peasants' children are studying at the new People's University.

PEOPLE'S University is a new type of university. To meet the needs of liberated China it was established in accordance with a resolution adopted by the State Administration Council of the Central People's Government and was inaugurated on September 1, 1950, after much preparation.

In sharp contrast with Kuomintang methods, which were devoted to the selfish interests of the minority ruling class, education at People's University is in complete accord with the needs of national reconstruction and is aimed at serving the needs of the mass of Chinese.

The underlying teaching principle is the combination of theory and practice and a spirit of patriotism runs through all that is taught at this university. The entire educational program, carried out with the direct assistance of some Soviet pedagogical experts, has been set up on the basis of new China's most urgent needs as well as on the basis of the advanced experience accumulated in the Soviet Union.

The type of student enrolled at People's University makes for an interesting comment on new China. Seventy-two percent are from the ranks of revolutionary cadres and industrial workers. The remainder consists of ordinary young intellectuals.

Generally the students of peasant and worker origin are of a high political level, rich in revolutionary struggle or productive labor experience and with an ardent zeal for learning. At the same time their cultural level is not as high as that of their fellow students.

In the old China only people from the privileged classes or well-to-do families could receive a university education. The door to higher education was securely barred to working people.

* * *

PEOPLE'S University is made up of the following departments and classes:

a) Eight departments: Economic Planning, Finance and Trust, Trading, Cooperative Organization, Factory Management, Law, Diplomacy, and Russian. The Law and Diplomacy courses take four years, Russian two years, while the rest are three-year courses.

b) Eleven special training classes: Economic Planning, Finance and Trust, Domestic Trade, Foreign Trade, Cooperative Organization, Factory Management, Statistics, Law, Diplomacy, Education, History and Geography. All of these are eight-month training courses.

c) Workers' and peasants' cultural supplementary classes: These are aimed at raising the cultural and scientific levels of the worker and peasant students so that they can become regular department members after finishing a one or two year course.

The following are found in courses given under both the faculty and the special training classes: Marxism-Leninism, political economy, theories on state and jurisdiction, history of the Chinese revolution, the principles of the people's democratic dictatorship, Russian and physical culture.

The curriculum also includes complete professional courses which answer the concrete object for which each department has been set up. For example, the course in Finance and Trust has 32 courses including monetary circulation, appropriations for the various branches of the national economy, China and the Soviet Union's budgets, and analysis of economic activities, etc.

The outstanding features of the university's curricula can be divided into four parts: 1) The most advanced political theories are taught so as to arm the students ideologically. This accounts for about 20-25 percent of the studies.

It is held that no matter what type of cadre each faculty or class is to turn out, no matter what profession is taken up, the student must possess a thorough political knowledge because only in this way can the student obtain a correct view of life and world outlook, grasp the laws of social development, understand the past and present of human society and foretell its future direction.

2) The curriculum of the university is well-rounded. The old style bourgeois education was directed at imparting a fragmentary technical knowledge with the result that the student usually held quite narrow views on political, economic and social questions and also lacked a systematic knowledge of his given field. The curriculum of People's University not only provides a rich supply of practical knowledge but it also includes general theoretical principles with the necessary knowledge bearing on the specialized field of study.

Theory and Practice

The Department of Cooperative Organization is an example. The studies are not merely confined to teaching how to organize producers or consumers societies and how to pool stocks and share profits. The students also are taught the necessity of being able to live and work with the people so as to be really close to them and their needs. Moreover, the faculty instructs its students as to basic theory regarding cooperative organization, and the vast difference between cooperative organization in a capitalist society and in a socialist or new democratic society.

3) There is nothing in the professional courses which does not fit in with practical needs. Since practical needs are constantly changing in accordance with conditions, the direction is not only toward satisfying present day needs but much attention is paid to the future as well.

4) The curriculum is to the point. It is both logical and systematic in content, rejecting any exhibition of superficiality or pedantry. Courses are given with a view to supplementing and developing each other and are not isolated from one another. Every course, based on logical development, provides the student with a systematic historical background of its contents. When the state is dealt with for example, the usual

three elements "territory, population and sovereignty" as preached by bourgeois education are discounted. Instead, explanation is made as to how the state came into being as an apparatus for class exploitation, how it should be made to serve the people and how it eventually will run its course and wither away.

Teaching Process

Strong emphasis is laid on classroom work in the teaching process at People's University. No student is permitted to absent himself or ask for leave of absence without adequate reason. Non-attentiveness is not tolerated.

On the other hand, the teacher, in conducting classes, is required to carry out his duties with a keen understanding of his responsibility. He is expected not only to make his lectures scientific, and to substantiate them and keep them up to date, but also to see to it that his lectures are delivered in a logical and interesting manner. At the same time strict labor discipline of the teacher is demanded and any form of slackening off in the teachers' work is not condoned.

In actual methods of instruction there are a number of points to which great importance is attached. These are:

1) The seminar: This method is primarily applied to the study of theory. It consists of a well-led, minutely planned and well-organized discussion of a given lesson or unit in a course under the direct supervision of the teacher.

Generally speaking, the process goes along lines whereby, after systematically lecturing on a certain subject, the teacher assigns the student a set of problems for group discussion and recommends reference materials. The student then carries out self-study with the help of the reference material and prepares an outline of his views on the questions to be raised in the discussion. Finally, when the actual group discussion takes place, the teacher appoints some students to make statements or else allows them to take the floor voluntarily with the discussion ending with a definite, clear-cut conclusion made by the teacher on the basis of the remarks and arguments of the students.

2) Practice: Chiefly in presenting cultural and technical courses the university sets a high value on actual practice which will enable the student to apply his textbook knowledge to existing conditions.

3) Experiment: In science courses such as physics and chemistry prime importance is attached to laboratory work. Despite equipment shortages no effort is spared to pave the way for the student to carry out experiments.

4) Productive labor: Practical work holds prominent place in the university's program. As a rule, this starts in the second academic year and is carried out in factories, mines, banks and other enterprises so that the student, having obtained a certain amount of systematic knowledge, may have an opportunity to put it into practice.

In contrast to the old type of university which regarded practical work as mere formality, People's University views this matter seriously and requires the student to do everything expected of an actual worker or employee.

A vital link in the teaching process is the "special instruction" system. In cases where the student, after going through all the regular processes of instruction, is found unable to keep up with his studies the teacher then has to render special assistance in an effort to induce the backward student to bring forth the points which are unclear and then work out the solution for himself.

Teaching Efficiency

Serious attention is paid to raising the efficiency of the university's teaching staff. The work of the different "Teaching Methods Research Sections" is devoted to this aim. All these sections constantly attempt to devise ways and means of improving the teaching. Under present conditions the primary aim is to further the accomplishments of the teachers inasmuch as the professional capabilities of some still leave room for improvement.

In this respect the university's Soviet experts, who are already rich in socialist experience, are doing a great deal. They have displayed great enthusiasm and patience in helping their Chinese colleagues familiarize themselves with the new principles of educating a new generation on the road to socialism. Before lectures are given, the Soviet educators work out general plans, outlines for lectures and even lecture notes. When all this has been translated into Chinese, it is carefully studied by the teachers under the guidance of the Soviet experts. Only after repeated discussions held by the corresponding "Teaching Method Research Section" will the lecture be delivered.

Everything is done according to plan. Based on the general educational program of the university, each teacher draws up his own working plan for the entire semester, including details such as the

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

the progressive newsweekly

For readers in China who wish to keep abreast of developments in America, the *National Guardian* may be ordered through the *China Monthly Review* for ¥75,000 a year, second class postage included.

number of hours for lecturing and supervision of the students' practical work. In coordination with the general educational program and the teachers' plans, the different "Teaching Methods Research Sections," the various Faculty Administrations and the Dean's Office also have their respective working plans. The university feels that only in this manner can education be carried on systematically.

In the process of teaching, strict discipline is maintained. In the old Chinese universities it was not uncommon for both professors and students to absent themselves from classes at will or ask for leave of absence without much of a reason. In this university, the teacher must be devoted to his duties. In addition to his lecturing the teacher himself corrects the students' papers.

Research Students

One of the main tasks of People's University for the next few years is to turn out a large number of teachers, professors and experts who are well-armed both politically and professionally to meet the enormous needs of new China's reconstruction.

Thus, the university lays special emphasis on training research students. At present there are 370 such students at People's University of whom 250 have been selected from among the students and cadres there. The rest are progressive professors, lecturers and assistants from different schools of higher learning throughout China. These latter have enrolled voluntarily and have been approved by the Ministry of Education.

Because the research students have already received a higher education or have gone through prolonged trials of revolutionary struggle the main object is to raise their political level still higher and to help them master a specific field of learning or technique.

The curriculum is relatively centralized and to the point. The compulsory courses for the first year of the two-year term are political economy, Marxism-Leninism, Russian and a course in general theory related to a corresponding field of research. The second year is to be devoted to special courses ranging from two to four in number in addition to some elective courses.

The teaching process for research students is similar to that for ordinary students except that the research students develop their own independent study still further. Each such student has to write a dissertation on the results of his research every semester. Moreover, sometime during the semester he is required to deliver at least one lecture on a specific subject connected with his own field of specialization. This lecture is given before the "Teaching Methods Research Section" concerned with his field.

In the scientific conference, which is an annual affair at People's University, the research students make reports on scientific subjects.

These students must attach great importance to practical work. As future educational workers in scientific subjects they are required to pursue probationary work in both productive activities and teaching. During this probation period they collect materials for their graduation theses.

The work of training the research students is in the hands of 41 "Teaching Methods Research Sections." Each section has a number of research students under its auspices. In order to strengthen the direction of the training of these students all these sections have been put under a unified leadership, the "Research Students Section" of the Research Office. This measure, during the past few months, has proved highly instrumental in raising the level of work.

The Soviet educators at the university have been largely responsible for the great achievements made by the research students. Besides lecturing, they frequently give practical advice as to what books to read, how to take systematic notes and how to pursue independent study. The progress made by the students cannot be separated from the wholehearted assistance rendered by the Soviet educators.

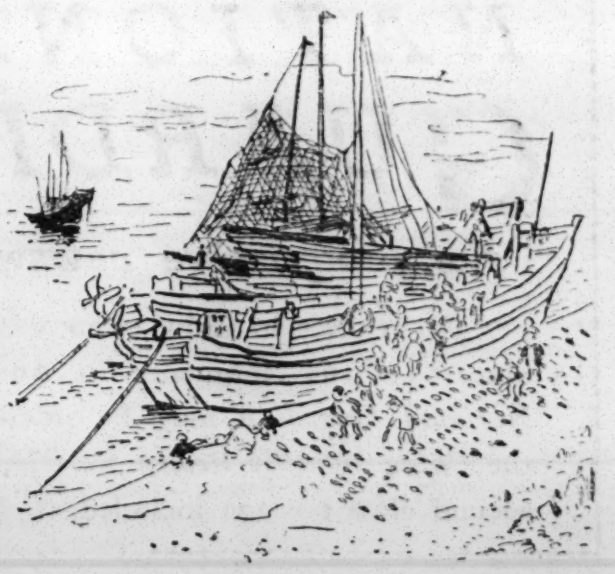
Efficient study is an important task before the students in new China, and is a patriotic action in itself. Therefore such slogans as "to study means to fight" and "study with militant spirit" are prevalent on the campus.

Enthusiasm for Learning

Pronounced headway has been made by the students in their work. In this respect those who have come from the ranks of workers and revolutionary cadres have already raised themselves from a low cultural level to a point where they make good scholastic records. The saying "handling a pen is more difficult than handling a gun" which formerly was quoted by some entering students is no longer heard.

Some idea of the difficulties which had to be overcome can be seen from former conditions in the supplementary cultural class for workers and peasants. At the outset a host of students were not even clear about the use of punctuation marks, not to mention being unable to write a composition. Today, however, a radical change has taken place. For example, there is Chin Ting-ling, a former worker, who can now write a readable composition in 3,000 words. At first he found himself hard put to turn out a poor piece of writing in 400 words.

An excellent case in point of the zeal and capacity for learning of



the revolutionary cadre is found in Li Yung-chun, a student in the Department of Diplomacy. Li who now holds the chairmanship of the Students' Association, was a "kid soldier" in the Red Army during the world-famous Long March in the early 'thirties. During his stay abroad as a delegate to the Second Congress of the International Students' Union he missed two months of school. However, upon his return, he not only managed to catch up with his studies but he became one of the top men in his class.

According to 1950 year-end statistics, the percentage of students who passed all their courses was 92.73 percent for the departments, over 80 percent for five of the special training classes, and over 90 percent for the rest. In the light of the composition of the student body this is definitely an outstanding record.

Outside Activities

The extra-curricular activities at People's University are led chiefly by organizations such as the university's branch of the China Democratic Youth League, the Students' Association, the labor union and Communist Party organizations. All these help the students to gain closer contact with actual conditions of life, keep them abreast of current developments and enlarge their patriotic outlook.

Extra-curricular activities are varied. There are frequent reports or lectures on youth problems, student movements, current developments and other topics of every day interest. There is a weekly motion picture evening party. Attending stage plays and various pictorial exhibitions also make up the students' recreation, in addition to being a form of ideological education. The students also organize holiday excursions and inspection tours.

All in all, in addition to the knowledge acquired from their studies and probationary labor, the extra-curricular activities at People's University add to and solidify the students' knowledge and widen their field of vision.

— *HUI KIN*

Letter from Sikang

WITH the arrival in Kangtze of the People's Liberation Army in April 1950, a new relationship has been established between the Han and Tibetan peoples. For hundreds of years the Tibetan people had been looked down upon as "barbarians" by the Han. Everything relating to the Tibetans had the word "barbarian" attached to it, such as "barbarian's horse," "barbarian's boots," etc.

In retaliation for the "Greater Hanism" practiced by the Han people, the Tibetans in their turn called the Han robbers.

Though only a year has passed since liberation, there have been many great changes. Gone forever are the vicious words "barbarian" and "Han robbers." At the same time, a new word "*ga-se-pa*" (meaning new Han people) has been added to the Tibetan's vocabulary. This radical change has been made possible by the brotherly attitude the soldiers of the PLA hold toward their Tibetan countrymen.

* * *

NOT very long after their arrival here, the PLA was confronted with a serious food problem for the public grain of the *hsien* government had been used up by the KMT soldiers. Inspired by the slogan, "Rather die of hunger than violate the national policy" raised by the Communist Party members, the soldiers conquered their hunger by eating wild vegetables, field mice and sparrows for a full month!

Greatly surprised and deeply moved by such actions, the Tibetans held a campaign to raise foodstuffs for the PLA and of their own accord donated a great variety of food, including *dzougba* (a kind of barley wheat which is the Tibetan's main diet), milk and butter. Their kind offer, however, was politely declined. Neverthe-

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less, a profound mutual friendship was thus established.

This deep friendship is noticeable everywhere. In any lamasery can be seen portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh pasted on the walls next to the political directive ordering protection of lamaseries jointly promulgated by the Southwestern Military and Administrative Committee and the Southwestern Military Area Command. According to the directive, entrance into the temples by the PLA soldiers will be severely punished. However, on religious festival holidays, the PLA men are cordially invited to join in the devil dance or *Ko Chuang* (caravans dance) held in the temples.

Nowadays another new word "*tien yin*" (moving picture) has been added to the Tibetans' vocabularly. Twice a month or so all the people are invited to see such films as "The Chinese People's Victory," "Fighters in White," "Birth of New China" and other outstanding pictures. Consequently songs heard in the films such as "East Shines Red," "Liberated Area's Song" and "Song of Mao Tse-tung" are being sung by the Tibetan children at every street corner.

To meet the pressing public demand for new knowledge, a branch of the Hsin Hua Book Company was established a couple of weeks ago. While taking a walk on the main street the other day, I was quite excited to see an old lama painstakingly reading the Tibetan translation of the Common Program under the bright sunshine.

Despite the malicious slanders cast upon the PLA by the US-Chiang secret agents, the Tibetan people are beginning to understand the truth.

A Step Forward

A five-day conference of the Representatives of All Circles has just been concluded. Attended by over 100 delegates from all walks of life such as lamas, a Living Buddha, headmen, merchants and peasants, the conference decided on administrative measures vital to the people's interests. Plans for promoting production and establishing schools have been worked out following the three days of discussion.

At the close of the meeting a people's government *hsien* chief, two vice-chiefs (all three are Tibetans) and a 20-man people's council were elected. Four messages of greetings to Chairman Mao, the PLA, the Chinese volunteers and Korean People's Army at the Korean front, and the PLA units advancing into Tibet were adopted amid great applause.

At the closing ceremony, all the representatives pledged their resolute support to the PLA units who are advancing into Tibet to liberate their Tibetan brothers from the brutal rule of Anglo-American imperialism.

— *SHIH CHANG*

NEW CHINA: FRIEND OR FOE?

An eye-witness account of the birth of the new China and what it means to the world.

by ALUN FALCONER

Mr. Falconer, a young New Zealander, watched the death of the old China and the birth of the new China. His book, which describes the new China, placing it in its proper perspective both in Chinese history and in relation to the current world situation, is recommended reading.

Readers in China may order copies of "New China: Friend or Foe?" from the **China Monthly Review,** 160 Yenan Road East, Shanghai. Price ¥20,000 per copy.

THE REVIEW'S ENGLISH LESSONS

A COLLECTION of 20 English Lessons, originally appearing in the *China Weekly Review*, now published in pamphlet form. Covering a wide variety of subjects, the English Lessons make interesting reading matter for those people who are politically-minded. They are particularly useful to those who want to learn modern idiomatic English by the self-taught method.

Obtainable at the *China Monthly Review,* 160 Yenan Road, Shanghai (上海延安東路一六〇號密勒氏評論報) ¥2,500 per copy, including postage. Discount of 20 percent for group purchase of 20 copies or more.

The Month's Business

Increased trade both internally and through barter transactions was reported for the past month. Investment companies are increasing their capital.

SHANGHAI'S market continued to witness price stability and brisk trading during the month under review—the second half of March and first half of April. According to a report in the *Ta Kung Pao*, an increased number of applications to open business have been filed with local authorities, and included 629 industrial plants and 1,318 commercial concerns in March alone.

The general index for wholesale prices of essential commodities for the first ten days of April was 881.17, marking only a very slight increase over the figure of 863.04 for the second ten days of March. This mild increase was attributable to the recent readjustment in prices of cotton yarn and cloth in consequence of hikes in quotations of raw cotton and collection of the centralized sales tax on cotton yarn and cloth stocks. These increases brought up the parity unit rate from JMP5,000 to JMP5,220.

To encourage savings deposits, the People's Bank and the Banker's Guild raised the interest rate on long term deposits from 1.9 percent to two percent per month for a term of two months, and to three percent per month for a term of one year.

Widespread increases were recorded in the volume of domestic remittances as a result of intensified interflow of supplies between urban and rural districts. At the private banks in Shanghai, the volume of both outward and inward remittances in March averaged increases from 16 to 115 percent as compared with February.

* * *

AS a step toward currency unification throughout the country, the Government Administration Council announced the recall of the Northeast and Inner Mongolia currencies at the end of March. The direct remittances in Jen Min Piao subsequently resumed between north and south of the Great Wall has contributed to step up the flow of supplies. At present, industrial products of the Northeast ranging from metal goods to machinery, chemical products, tools, electric equipment and construction materials are flowing to the south in exchange for various kinds of daily necessities.

Barter trade has also increased during the month. In Canton, 141 barter transactions were reported concluded during the first ten days of April, showing an increase of more than 100 percent compared with the 57 transactions during the last ten days of March.

Investment companies in various cities of the country have made further strides in their development. In Tientsin, the industrial and commercial circles have subscribed to JMP14,000,000,000 of the shares of the city investment company. In Hankow, the Chien Yeh Investment Company has decided on a capital of JMP40,000,000,000, while in Canton the South China Development Company has started soliciting subscription to its second period capital, totalling JMP20,000,000,000. Overseas Chinese residing in Hongkong and Macao are reported making heavy investment in this construction enterprise.

Quotations

Following is a listing of commodity prices on March 15 and April 18, 1951:

	Mar. 15	Apr. 18
Parity unit	5,000	5,220
US dollar (TT)...	23,130	23,130
Rice (first grade)	128,500	126,000
Wheat flour (81%)	70,000	—
20's yarn	6,160,000	7,050,000
12-lb. cloth	253,000	275,000
Hweinan coal	380,000	380,000
Soap	198,000	194,000
Raw silk	13,600,000	14,000,000

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 218)

in 1941 and again in 1944. Most of the houses were burnt to the ground.

I met an old woman who had been pushed into a pond when the Japanese retreated. She had seen a 13-year old girl thrown down a hill and raped by a Japanese soldier. "Is such bestiality to be repeated?" she asked. "Never, never will we allow it," I told her.

In the afternoon we visited the youth corps and taught them to sing. Most of them are illiterate.

At the end of our four-day stay we held a large meeting and many speeches were given about the contrast between the old days and the present.

We found during our stay that the farmers were eager to talk with us and did not fear us. However, our stay was too short for we were not able to visit several villages in the area.

The liberated countryside is something heartening to behold. It is clear that now the farmers are their own masters and no longer have to endure the exploitation of landlords. When we left many of the country folk walked with us for a few li and shot off firecrackers in our honor.

LIU TEH WU

Chuichow
April 8, 1951

NEW FU JEN

To the Editor:

Let me tell you of some of the new developments at our university since our government took over its leadership.

The curriculum has been thoroughly reformed, especially that of the Department of Sociology where a labor section has been established.

Because of our favorable financial condition a large number of new books and instruments have been added to the Fu Jen libraries and laboratories. The enthusiasm of the students for reading new books is so great that the seats in our libraries, for the first time in the university's life, are insufficient.

On March 10 the Fourth Session of representatives concluded its meeting. The broad and many-sided debates, the free exchange of opinions among the 127 representatives, who came from every department, showed that our schoolmates have become further united in their efforts toward a new democratic education.

The session submitted a number of proposals for the working plan of the Student Association for this term. They were: To continue developing the Anti-American Imperialism and Aiding-Korea Movement and to strengthen patriotic education. (One student representative was sent to participate in the "Chinese People's Comforting Mission to Korea.").

Among the other decisions arrived at were the need to strengthen the work of improving health conditions and cultivating

physical welfare and the need to improve relations between teachers and students.

Finally, there also were two protests. First, all Fu Jen students were urged to write a letter to the peace-loving people of the world condemning the use of poison gas by American troops invading Korea. Second, all students were urged to protest against the so-called "philanthropic" organizations such as the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception" in Canton where so many Chinese orphans were put to death under the "care" of the false charity of the imperialists.

More and more religious students are now voicing their strong opposition to America's re-arming of Japan. Views were exchanged on political questions and a declaration was issued calling on all religious people throughout China to struggle side by side with others for world peace. In short, our Fu Jen University has become more unified and much stronger under the leadership of our government.

Y. C. WANG

Peking
March 28, 1951

AMERICANS PROTEST

To the Editor:

I am enclosing a copy of my letter which was published in the **Greenwich Time** (Connecticut):

According to the **New York Times**, there are certain papers in Brussels that object to the name "Operation Killer," which we have given to our present campaign in Korea.

Personally, I cannot see what objection there can be to that name because calling it by any other name would definitely be a misnomer. I should say that any campaign that kills 10 civilians, including women and children, to one soldier, and lays low every human habitation is indeed one of the most horrible campaigns in history.

I was also under the vague impression that poison gas had been outlawed, yet it was described minutely in the **New York Times** magazine section of August 27, 1950, that the GIs were "going to clip the fuse a little shorter than regulation length so it would explode with an airburst, raining the deadly chemical upon enemy soldiers as they crouched in their foxholes."

In spite of the lack of publicity in the American press, there are thousands of Americans who shudder at what is being done by supposedly civilized nations to spread democracy. We held the entire German people responsible for the crimes committed by their government. Therefore it is incumbent upon everyone of us to investigate and question everything that is being done in our name because, if we remain mute and accept all, as the Germans did, we are equally guilty.

NORA S. BARNEY

Greenwich, Connecticut
March 10, 1951

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD

To the Editor:

I am enclosing a poem which I wrote in December, 1949:

The dictator sat in his palace, clad in gorgeous garments, fed with rare foods
Produced by the labor of ordinary men.
He was waited on by numerous attendants,
Flattered by boisterous or deferential advisers
Who bribed or endowed their followers,
And who sucked the blood and lives of the frustrated and honest people.
They did not know about duty and responsibility.

Then came the storm and wind one night
From the howling of the offended people.
Palaces collapsed and the remnants of the favored ones fled.
Where could they hide with their sin?
The Liberation Army will pursue them to defeat,
And in hell will be their eternal palaces of fire and torment.
The people will be united to lash their souls and bodies;
Like water flowing into the earth the traitors vanish.
Such is the end of these treacherous imperialists.

Behold, a new-born kingdom of the people has come at last.
It came as a blessing from Heaven,
And as a free and righteous gift to us from God.
All the victims of the old kingdom will stand up and fight;
Justice will take the place of tolerance and revenge.
For duty is not neglected, and souls are not blind.
The voice of our people will reach to the four corners of the world,
The people—the keepers of the light—will brighten the earth.
Under the guidance of Providence the patriots march to victory.

FENG MING YU

Ginling College
Nanking
April 10, 1951.

Tien An Men

To the Editor:

Tien An Men, literally Gate of Heavenly Peace, one of the picturesque gateways to the Old Palace in Peking, has come to symbolize new China. It appears on the National Emblem and in many contemporary paintings. At the recent Leipzig exhibition, the entrance to the Chinese section was modelled after Tien An Men.

This magnificent structure has a history which dates as far back as 1406. In that year a certain emperor of the Ming Dynasty had a gate built which he named Chen Tien Men, or the Gate Which Receives Heaven. In July, 1457, it was burnt down and eight years later another emperor of the Ming Dynasty had it rebuilt and renamed it Chen Tien Men, or Receive-Heaven-Gate. This gate too was destroyed by fire toward the end of the Ming Dynasty.

When the Manchu cavalry men took Peking in 1651, they rebuilt the gate after its second pattern, renamed it Tien An Men, and the gate has stood as it was up to the present, except for some minor repairs made after 1900.

As old Peking residents remember, 1900 was the year when eight foreign powers occupied the city and perpetrated all sorts of wanton destruction, including destroying a part of Tien An Men. They also destroyed the buildings which lay to the west and east of Tien An Men. These were the storerooms of the Manchu Court. Financially handicapped, the Manchu Court did not restore all the buildings but contented themselves with makeshift constructions instead.

After the overthrow of the Manchus, Yuan Shih-kai, the usurper of the Republic, tore down these makeshifts and sold the bricks and lumber to augment his not-too-large "imperial" exchequer. The site of the storerooms became a public square. It was on this square that in 1919 the Chinese students launched the epoch-making May 4th Movement.

However, Tien An Men was not built by the emperors for the convenience of the revolutionary masses. Its chief use in the old days was to serve as a place for the issue of imperial proclamations. On such occasions, a gold-painted wooden phoenix would be lowered by a rope from the top of the gate. Scores of elderly people, dressed as workers and peasants, would kowtow as they received the bird and removed the mandate from its mouth. The news was then told to the whole country. This ritual was called "issuing and receiving the mandate." These were not genuine workers and peasants, however, but the retired soldiers of the emperor, carefully disguised for the occasion.

It is only after the liberation that Tien An Men and the open ground in front of it have come to serve the interests of the people. The People's Square, as it is now called, is capable of accomodating no less than 160,000 people. It has become the center of public activities in the city and the first place a visitor to the capial of new China likes to see.

C. W. CHIEN

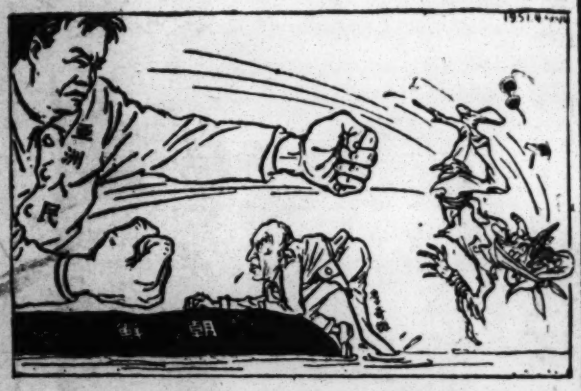
Peking
March 31, 1951

US Prisoners of War

The four American POW's pictured above give the lie to the officially-inspired reports in the American press that US prisoners are being mistreated by their Korean and Chinese captors. Upper left: A prisoner who has just been issued an overcoat, blanket and towel. Upper right: US prisoner Edward Clevenger carrying newly-issued overcoats to his fellow prisoners. Clevenger told the photographer who took the picture that he hoped his folks would see it, adding, "When Mom sees this, she need not worry about me shivering with the cold." Lower left: POW Alix D. Norris, shown holding a piece of meat, asked the photographer to try to send his picture to his mother who lives at 194 Parmley Avenue, Elyria, Ohio, Lower right: Lorry Lester holding an armful of tobacco which he is carrying to his section. He asked that his picture be sent to his mother, Mrs. James Lester, 716 Forest Avenue, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Chinese Cartoonists Look at MacArthur and Korea

MacArthur's cry to extend the war in Korea to China's Northeast meets with the resistance of the Koreans and the Chinese.



MacArthur's replacement, Ridgway, will meet with the same blows of the Asian people as MacArthur was dealt.

America's new military commanders in Korea, Fleet and Ridgway, head for the same burial grounds their predecessors met disaster in.

The united strength of all personnel of the Chinese Christian churches and schools support the drive to "resist American imperialism, aid Korea and protect the home."

Reality ignored: Portrait of a "virile" general by MacArthur.

上海延安東路一六〇號密勒氏評論報發行・上海香港路一一七號美靈登有限公司承印

PARTIAL UNOFFICIAL LIST OF POW'S

The names appearing on this and the following pages are those of American prisoners f war captured by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers. This is not an official or complete list. Rather, it was compiled by the Review editors from the names carried in Hsinhua (New China) News Agency dispatches and printed in the local papers during the past several months. In most cases the names are those of prisoners who have signed one or more of the many statements and declarations made by POW's, those of individual prisoners who have been interviewed by Hsinhua correspondents, and those of prisoners who have given letters and messages to Hsinhua correspondents asking that they be published so that their families at home may know that they are safe.

For additional news of these POW's see pages 219-225 in this issue of the Review.—Editor.

★ ★ ★

Name	*Serial No.*	*Rank & Unit*	*Address*
AARONSEN, Philip	A. F. 13158602	Flight Staff Sergeant 307th Bomb Group (M)	
ABBOTT, William Herbert		Corporal 7th Division	
ADAMS, John Louis		7th Division	
ADAMS, Robert C.	R. A. 14300828		
AGUIRRE, Alford R.	U. S. 54050058	Sergeant	
AGUIRRE, Andrew		Corporal 1st Marine Division	
AGUIBAR, Richard	R. A. 18263380	Private	
ALLEN, Clifford	0-6311959	Captain	732 East 27th Street Los Angeles, California
ALLEN, Ernest	R. A. 34850853	Sergeant	
ALLEN, Walter	R. A. 34337701	Private 1st Class	
ALLEY, Ronald Ephraim		Captain 7th Division	1883 State Street Schenectady, New York
ALMENDAZ, Reymondo		Private 1st Class 25th Division	
ALT, James A.		Sergeant 7th Division	
ANDINO, Emiliano		Private 1st Class 65th Regiment	
ANDERSON, Edward		Sergeant	835 N. 33rd Street, Alabama City, Ala.
ANTONIS, Nick John		P.F.C., 1st Marine Div.	
APPLEGATE, Burt O.	R. A. 39354524	Sgt., 1st Class 7th Division	
ARELLANO, Daniel		Cpl., 1st Marine Div.	
ARIAS, Robert	R. A. 12101952	Corporal 7th Division	
ARMPIGER, Neil H.		Artillery Captain	
ARNOLD, Clifton D.	R. A. 18348930	Corporal	
ARREY	R. A. 14345460	Private 1st Class	
AUSTIN, Max L.	R. A. 16294320	Private 1st Class	
AYEOTH, Hernon S.			
AYOTTE, Clifford R.			

Name	*Serial No.*	*Rank & Unit*	*Address*
BAFS, Carl Jr.		Cpl., 1st Cav. Div.	
BAGLAN, Louis B.		Master Sgt., 7th Div.	
BAGWELL, Ralph M.	U. S. N. 85753	Lt. Commander	3157 Fairwood Lane Jacksonville, Fla.
BALL, James	R. A. 15288515	Private 1st Class	
BALDWIN, Laurence	13265465	Corporal	
BANGHART, Emerson			76, Penn St., Montgomery, Pa.
BANKS, Clarence C.	17095595	Private	
BANKS, Johnnie	15271723	Corporal	
BARBER, Henry O.	R. A. 18281190	Private 1st Class 3rd Division	
BARBER, James Henry			
BARNES, Dallas L.	24971436	Private 1st Class Private, 3rd Division	
BARRETT, Franklin E.			
BARTHOLOMEW, Stanley F. Jr.	R. A. 13005857	Sergeant 1st Class	Amer. Lake Gardens., Tacoma, Wash.
BARTON, Clyde		P.F.C., 7th Division	
BASETT, Lloyd H.		Private	
BARNES, Richard		P.F.C., Co. "K" 9th Inf., Rgt. 3rd Bat.	
BASSETT, Kenneth Joseph		1st Marine Division	
BATDORFF, Robert L.		P.F.C., 1st Marine Division	735 Gould Street Toledo 5, Ohio
BEAN, Thomas Jerome		P.F.C., 7th Division	1819 Riverside Rd., Reading, Pa.
BEATY, Bennie L.	R. A. 38082522	Sergeant	
BEDWELL, Charles Lee		P.F.C., 7th Division	
BELHOMMY, Albert C.	R. A. 13296992	Corporal	
BELL, A.	R. A. 18276618	Private	
BELL, Charles	R. A. 34534863	Corporal	
BELL, Lester	R. A. 32750349	Sergeant	
BENEDICT, June de			24 Bailey Place, S.I. 3 N.Y.

BENEDITTO, Pat de			358 Jersey Street, Staten Island, N.Y.
BERRY, Mark A. de	R. A. 33999524	Corporal	
BERRY, Thomas Alfred		P.F.C., 32nd Inf.	
BEVIVINO, Bruno	R. A. 6977339	Master Sergeant	902 South 109th St., Tacoma, Wash.
BEVERLY, Johnny	R. A. 13270876	Private 1st Class	
BLAS, Cipriano Mateo		Sgt., 1st Marine Div.	
BISHOP, Lester E.	R. A. 12283542	Corporal	276 State St. Watertown, N.Y.
BOBOUYK, James Edward	R. A. 15278950	Private	
BONETSKY, Robert William		Pfc., 7th Division	
BOOKER, Oscar		Private	
BOOTHROYD, Albert E.	11195489	Private 1st Class	
BORONDS, Robert L.	R. A. 39940067	Sergeant 1st Class	
BOSWELL, Elvin L.	14328476	Private 1st Class	
BOULDUE, Charles August		P.F.C., 1st Marine Div.	
BOYD, Charles R.		Private, 7th Division	
BRACOMONTE, Albert	R. A. 19338718	Private 1st Class	
BRANTON, J. W.	R. A. 14332511	Sergeant	604 Drake Street, Statesville, N.C.
BRASWELL, Thomas Duaine	R. A. 18294027	Sergeant	Crossett, Ark. Rt. 1, Box 163
BRITTAIN, Dewey Edward		Sgt., 1st Marine Div.	
BROOKS, Robert	R. A. 16261246	Private 1st Class	
BEALL, William D.		1st Lieutenant	2215 Tillman Ave., Columbus, Ga.
BROWN, Floyd E.		Corporal, 7th Division	
BROWN, Fred	44071125	Private	Box 316 Hornbeak, Tex.
BROWN, William Franklin	R. A. 13227329	Private	
BRUNELO, Anthony Jr.	R. A. 13264979	Private	
BRUNER, Riley	0-2262349	2nd Lieutenant	Rt. 2, Lamar, Okla.
BUCK, Raymond		Sergeant 1st Class, 3rd Division	1647 North Street Rochester, N.Y.
BULLOCK, James W.	33057111	Corporal	
BUMGARNER, Glen Gus		Sgt., 1st Cav. Div.	
BUNNEL, Robert		Cpl., 7th Co., 21st Rgt, 24th Div.	
BURTON, John Edward	R. A. 15317874	Sergeant	
BURKE, Stanley Alogishs		P.F.C., 1st Marine Div.	
BUTTON, Lanais L. (killed by US planes in raid on POW camp)		Pvt., K Co., 9th Rgt.,	2nd Div.
BYROM, Delbert	R. A. 37209448	Corporal	Mrs. Puerlina Wilson, 137 Stewart Ave., Kansas City
CABELLO, Thomas M.		Corporal, 7th Division	
CALVILLO, Robert	R. A. 19295455	Private	
CAMDEM, William A.	R. A. 1187371	Private 1st Class	Mrs. James E. Sargent RFD 3, Gorham, Maine
CAMPBELL		Lt. Col., Advisor to SR's forces	
CAMPBELL, Harry	R. A. 18366800	Private 1st Class	
CAMPBELL, Howard		Sergeant	303, 93rd Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
CANTERBURY, K. O.	R. A. 38519472		Mrs. Irene Richbourg, 3711 Lee Avenue, Monroe, La.
CARGILE, Charles E.		7th Division	
CARR, Thomas G.	R. A. 52002437	Sergeant	
CARTER, James E.	14293447	Sergeant	
CARTER, Leroy Jr.	16279958	Corporal	1622 N. E. 4th St. Oklahoma City, Okla.
CARTER, Ninevah A.	R. A. 34045086	Sergeant	225 S., Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
CASH, Homer Edward		Private., 7th Division	
CAVER, Edward	R. A. 13315911	Private 1st Class	
CARVER, Donald I.	R. A. 46041714	Private	
CASTLE, Herman		Sgt., 1st Marine Div.	
CHAPMAN, Franklin J.		P.F.C., 7th Div.	
CHIPMAN, Herbert W.			541, 4th Avenue San Bruno, Cal.
CHRISTIAN, John	R. A. 13335274		
CICAK, John	35503467	Sergeant	
CLARK, Wilmer W.		P.F.C., 25th Division	
CLASSOR, James	R. A. 15236300	Sergeant	
CLEMENTS, James A.	R. A. 18276245	Private	
CLEVELAND, Clairmont	R. A. 17083850	Private	
CLEVENGER, Edward			
COLD, Frank Ernest		1st Lt., 1st Marine Div.	1416 E. Mohawk Ave. Tampa, Fla.
COBERLY, Jesse J.	R. A. 15273694	Private 1st Class	Box 35, Bowden, W. Va.
COLEMAN, Steve		7th Division	
COLLET, Raymond		Sergeant	1622 Benntto Street, Laureldale, Pa.
CONNETTE, Jesse B. (killed by US planes)		Cpl., A. Co., 38th Rgt. 2nd Div.	
CONTE, Salvatore Raymond		7th Division	
CONWELL, Ellison	R. A. 57000041	Private	
CORBINE, Donald W.	R. A. 12115563	Corporal	
CORDERO, Hector		1st Lt., 3rd Inf. Div.	
CORNELL, James H.	R. A. 16308518	Sergeant	
CORNER, Henry C.	R. A. 13250890	Private	c/o Van Luvance, Reading Terminal, Rm. 312, 12th and Market St., Philadelphia
CORNER, Samuel	R. A. 38639989	Sergeant	

CORRINGTON, Edward	13166556	Corporal	
COUK, Harold D.	W. 906676	Warrant Officer	Miss Dorothy Fierce Harwood Ave., Littletown, Mass.
COVINGTON, Clarence B.	R. A. 10716352	1st Sgt., C Co. 24th Rgt., 25th Inf. Div.	
COWEN, George		P.F.C., 1st Cav. Div.	
COXE, Dwight	0-2142515	Warrant Officer	
CRANFORD, Charles E.	R. A. 37988215	Sergeant 1st Class	
CRAWLEY, Benjamin R.	R. A. 33797341 or 33797342	Corporal	
CRAYTON, Thomas	R. A. 38457891	Sergeant	1130 Concho Street, Austin Tex.
CROCKETT, John C.	0-2262332	2nd Lieutenant	
CROSS, Alfred		P.F.C., 7th Division	
CURTIN, John Joseph		Corporal, 7th Division	
CUTHBERTSON, Bernard Raynons		3rd Division	
DARTER, James C.	R. A. 17204323	Private 1st Class	
DAVEY, Gerald J.	R. A. 17246484	Corporal	2545 Davenport St. Omaha, Neb.
DALY, Wallace J.	R. A. 19327244	Sergeant	
DANGRO, William Henry		P.F.C., 57th F.A.	
DANIELS, Raymond	R. A. 16322551	Private	
DAVID, Leroy Paul		Cpl., 25th Div.	
DAVIS, Alfred L.	18328104	Sergeant	
DAVIS, Finley	33293511	Sergeant	
DAVIS, Harold	R. A. 18224704	Sergeant	
DAVIS, Richard Kerth		3rd Division	
DAVIS, Willie	R. A. 38741971	Private	
DEBBLE, Donald E.	R. A. 12291235	Corporal	
DELONG, James Calvin	Sergeant	7th Division	Pennslyvania
DELASHMET		2nd Lt., 25th Div.	
DENSON, William N.	R. A. 16203965	Private	
DEPA, Joseph J.		Corporal, 7th Division	
DEWEY, Lee A.	R. A. 16310000	Private	
DICKERSON, Charles		1st Marine Division	
DIGAN, Vana			
DIGGS, James N.	R. A. 13270681	Corporal	
DILLON, Frank		Pvt., 1st Co., 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.	
DIXON, Albert	34063680	Corporal	P.O. Box 203 Manchester, Ga.
DIXON, James W.	R. A. 33637705	Corporal	
DLIVER, Pastor	12320628	Corporal	
DODGE, Rex		P.F.C., 7th Division	
DOUGHERTY, Bernard	R. A. 13311110 or 13311119	Private	
DOUTHITT, Charles I.	R. A. 15257114	Private	
DOWE, B. Jr.	15293043	Corporal	
DOWNEY, Edd D.		1st Marine Division	
DRAKE, Harlan Lester		P.F.C., 7th Division	
DRIGGINS, Wilbert C.		Pvt., 24th Rgt. 25th Div.	
DRAINER, John Donald	R. A. 17266301	Private	
DUKE, Paul Jr.		Sergeant, 3rd Division	
DUGGER, Carlie Anderson		7th Infantry Division	
DUNCAN, William E.	15291735	Private	
DUNIS, Gust Harry		Master Sgt., 1st Marine Div.	
DUNN, Jimmie Doyle		Corporal, 57th F.A.	Murphy, Oklahoma
DYE, E. T.	38167996	Private	
EARL, James		Cpl., 3rd Co., 19th Rgt. 24th Div.	
EASLEY, Billy Joe		7th Infantry Division	
ECKHART, Joseph	15283659	Private	
EDWARDS, Irvin		P.F.C., 32nd Infantry	Mrs. William Herrel, Broad Run, Va.
EDWARDS, James H.	A. F. 14328837	Tech. Sergeant	P.O. Box 223, Montevallo, Ala.
EDWARDS, Sam Boone		P.F.C., 7th Division	
EKENBARGER, John	R. A. 11168550		
EKLUND, Edwin	0-975711	Captain	c/o B. O'Neill, 20 Park Drive, Bel Harbour, Miami Beach, Fla.
ELLIOTT, William E.	R. A. 6956050	Sergeant	Rt. 2, Vaiden, Mo.
ELLIS, Alfred Q.	01049140	Captain	1423 S., 51st St., Tacoma, Wash.
ELLIS, Coon	R. A. 34482490	Sergeant	
ENFINGER, Edgar	6927585	Sergeant	
ENGLAND, Joe	R. A. 14296565	Corporal	
ENGLEHART, William M.		P.F.C., 7th Cav. Div.	
ESTEP, Harold R.	R. A. 13331286	Private 1st Class	
ESTESS, Morris L.		Sgt., 1st Marine Div.	
EVANS, Billy	18292622	Private 1st Class	Rector, Ark.
EVANS, Edward Richard		P.F.C., 7th Division	
EVANS, Lloyd R.	R. A. 18283029	Private 1st Class	
EVANS, Vernon Lee		Private, 3rd Division	
FAHNESTOCK, Charles I.	13342678	Corporal	151 N. 4th St. Chambersbury, Penn.
FARDLY, Edgar	18277496	Corporal	
FARLEY, Roy E.		P.F.C., 7th Division	
FAT, Charles H.	R. A. 18548815	Private	
FEATHER, Russell B.	R. A. 13333425	Private	
FERGUSON		Pvt., Negro Rgt.	
FETTERER, Vernet L.	R. A. 16097612	Sergeant	
FLAGER, G. R.	46320248	Private 1st Class	
FINE	1st Sqd., 2nd Co.		
FLEEGER, Harry R.		Corporal, 7th Division	
FLAHERTY, Michael W.	R. A. 51095012	Corporal	
FLEMING, Cecil L.	R. A. 12330496	Private 1st Class	
FLEMING, Eugene	R. A. 13265463	Corporal	
FLORES, Nick Abraham		1st Marine Division	
FOIL, Thomas Eugene		P.F.C., 31st Division	
FOOTE, George L.		Pvt., 7th Division	
FORLALES, Gabriel		Sgt., 7th Division	Odiongang, Romblon, Philippines

FORTUNA, Andrew	R. A. 36984833	Corporal	
FOSS, S. W.			818 E. Las Animas St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
FOUNTAIN, Clarence	1832(?)2923	Private 1st Class	
FOX		Corporal	1206 Russell Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.
FRANKLIN, Andrew E.	R. A. 46032325	Sergeant	
FRANKLIN, Edwin J.		1st. Lt., US MAG 36th Rgt. SR's 5th Div.	
FRANTZICH, Albert G.	0-1541420	1st Lieutenant	
FRIDAY, James Francis		Cpl., 3rd Division	
FRISHER, Myles		8th Co., 24th Div.	
GABLE, Cecil J.	R. A. 14333995	Private	
GALING, Bernard W.	0-60574	1st Lieutenant	
GAGE, Kenneth L.	R. A. 16305759	Private	
GALANEAU, Clayton L.		P.F.C., 7th Division	
GALLAHER, Joe Charles		Cpl., 7th Division	
GALLARDO, Richard David		F.F.C., 7th Division	
GALUSHA, Vernon Leroy		P.F.C., 7th Division	
GAMBREL, Harry Paul Jr.		3rd Division	
GANTT, Joseph			1190 E. 50th St., Los Angeles 11, Cal.
GARCES, Albino	R. A. 18225243	Corporal	
GARCIA, Abel	R. A. 18256124	Private 1st Class	
GARCIA, Charles M.	R. A. 17255878	Corporal	
GARDINER, Joseph T.	R. A. 36828674	Sergeant	
GARNER, Fred C.	R. A. 33986762	Private 1st Class	1012 Mt. Vernon St. Philadelphia 23, Pa.
GASS, Bill	R. A. 14219269	Sergeant	
GAWSON, Kenneth E.	R. A. 16304651	Private 1st Class	
GERRITTY, Daniel W.	R. A. 12328393	Private	
GEYER, William N.	R. A. 46012153	Sergeant	743½ Tacoma Ave. Tacoma, Wash.
GIANNINI, Michael Anthony		P.F.C., 7th Division	
GILL, Charles L.			7418 Jefferson St., Kansas City 5, Mo.
GILL, Eugene G.	R. A. 15241570	Sergeant 1st Class	
GILLREATH, Franklin O.	18348790	Private 1st Class	
GLASGOW, George William		7th Division	
GLASGOW, James Edward		Cpl., 1st Marine Div.	
GLASER, Mannin L.		Cpl. 7th Division	
GLENN, Otis L.	13288275	Private	
GODFREY, Larry N.		Cpl., 57th F.A. Bn.	
GOFORTH, Alfred A.	R. A. 19324755	Corporal	
GOFORTH, J. D.		7th Division	
GONNELL, Arthur S.	R. A. 15266589	Corporal	
GONZALES, Hipolito P.	R. A. 39267598	Private 1st Class	
GONZALES, Lucio	R. A. 39763516	Corporal	
GONZALES, Marcas	38249362	Private	
GONZALEX, Gregorio		P.F.C., 7th Division	
GONZALEZ, Andrew L	R. A. 18278123	Private	
GONZALEZ, Ray	R. A. 12292016	Corporal	163 E. 123rd St., New York City
GONZALEZ, Roberto Hernandez		P.F.C., 3rd Division	
GORDON, Roy T.	R. A. 20717114	Master Sergeant	1436 E. 46th St., Tacoma, Wash.
GORKA, Earl Don		Pvt., 7th Division	
GRACEY, Burton A.	13224863	Sergeant	
GRAHL, Hans Walter		1st Marine Division	
GRANT, Harold L.	R. A. 18314729	Private	
GRAVES, Robert E.	R. A. 42250173	G S. L.	
GRAY, Paul Stanley		3rd Division	
GREEN, Elwood	R. A. 6284577	Master Sergeant	
GREENWOOD, Alva	R. A. 15292002	Private	
GROOM, Frank	R. A. 57507807	Private	
GUERRA, Rueolfo C.	18253828	Private 1st Class	
GUESS, Ray M.	R. A. 14314678	Private	
GUBAN, John William (GABAN ?)	R. A. 15330313	Corporal	
GUZMAN, Ramon Rivera		Cpl., 3rd Division	
HADDEN, George L.		Master Sgt., 3rd Div.	208 E. Wabash Ave. Phoenix, Ariz.
HAGEN, Ronald W.	R. A. 17261192	Private	
HALL, Robert E.	R. A. 18353836	Corporal	
HAMMOND, Joseph		Pvt., 10th Army Corps	
HAMSER, Calvin Christian		Cpl., 7th Division	
HANCOCK, George	R. A. 13309076		Hegins Rd., Berbe, Pa.
HANEY, Oliver W.		Sgt., 7th Division	
HANK, Robert B.	R. A. 15293474	Private	
HARBIN, Joseph B.		1st Marine Division	
HARBOUR, John Thomas Jr.		Cpl., 7th Division	
HARDAGE, Roy		7th Division	
HARDER, Norwood Henry		Pvt., 1st Division	
HARDY, David E.	R. A. 14249813	Corporal	
HARGISS, James D.		P.F.C., 7th Division	
HARING, John Albert		P.F.C., 1st Marine Div.	532 W. Cheming St., Painted Post, N.Y.
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HARRISON, Charles L.		Staff Sergeant, 1st Marine Div.	
HART, Fred L.	R. A. 6864001	Sergeant 1st Class	Box 33, Cheeotah, Okla.
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HATCH, Verle		P.F.C., 7th Division	

HAWKINS, Clifford		Cpl., 1st Marine Div.	
HAWKINS, John Wesley		Sgt., 7th Division	
HAY, Ralph S.	13319705	Sergeant, 1st Class	
HAYS, Carlos	R. A. 6941793	Private 1st Class	
HAYES, Randolph	R. A. 15378443	Private 1st Class	
HAYTON, Ernest Eldred		1st Marine Division	
HEALY, Daniel E.		Cpl., 7th Division	
HEATH, Melvin Richard		7th Division	
HELMS, Carl J.	R. A. 37486590	Corporal	Box 145, Blair, Neb.
HEMRIC, Kenneth Maynard		Sergeant 1st Class 31st Inf.	
HENNING, Vernon M.	R. A. 37786594	Corporal	14 Wilson Ave. N. E. St. Cloud, Minn.
HESS, Ernest	R. A. 13331328	Private	
HESSELINK, Robert	R. A. 16309560	Corporal	
HEWLETT, Edward	R. A. 16264981	Sergeant	978 Theodore St. Detroit 11, Mich.
HIBDON, Robert East		P.F.C., 32nd Inf.	
HICKEY, Billey Gone	R. A. 15379799	Private	
HIGGINS, Frederick A.		Cpl., 7th Division	
HIKIDA ,Ray	Private First Class		1531 N. La Salle Chicago, Ill.
HILBURN, Theron Leon		P.F.C., 1st Division	
HILL, Thomas L.	R. A. 16318330	Private 1st Class	
HOLCOMB, Boffy	R. A. 16281377	Corporal	
HOLCOMB, Frederick Glen		1st Marine Division	
HOLT, Claud D.	R. A. 19290096	Corporal	
HOLTON, James E.	R. A. 13337931	Private 1st Class	
HOOK, George		P.F.C., 7th Division	Rt. 3, Aiken, S.C.
HOUSEHOLDER, Glen Lavern		7th Division	
HOWELL, Martin	R. A. 16279468	Private 1st Class	
HROBAK, Charles J.		Sgt., 7th Division	
HUFF, Henry Gilbert Jr.	R. A. 45005070	P.F.C., 1st Cavalry Div.	
HUGHES, Robert D.			
HUMPHRIES, Robert		P.F.C., 7th Division	
HUTTON, Walter A.			
HUX, Aubrey E. (killed by US planes)		Cpl., B. Co., 38th Rgt. 2nd Div.	
INMAN, Eugene L.	R. A. 16307127	Sergeant	
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JACKSON, Robert	R. A. 10602280	Sergeant	
JACKSON, Theodore	R. A. 38416335 or 38416345	Corporal	
JANDA, Bohus J.	R. A. 18319947	Corporal	
JEFFERS, Marvin Earl		7th Division	
JENKINS, Roy L.		Corporal	1820 Gould St. Dallas, Tex.
JERMINGS, Chesler F.	34653894	Corporal	
JOHNSON, Duane Leroy		Pvt., 3rd Division	
JOHNSON, Frank	R. A. 19324234	Private 1st Class	
JOHNSON, Genge	R. A. 15256490	Sergeant	
JOHNSON, John Braxton		P.F.C., 3rd Division	
JOHNSON, John J. Jr.		Cpl., 3rd Marine Div.	c/o F. Botavia Chio Post Box 62
JOHNSON, Joseph Carl		P.F.C., 7th Division	
JOHNSON, Samuel	R. A. 34057128	Corporal	
JONES, Donald J.	37656330	Sergeant	
JONES, Dale Edward		7th Division	
JONES, George Joseph Jr.		P.F.C., 7th Inf. Div.	
JONES, Godfrey	R. A. 13350752	Private 1st Class	323 Major St. Minden, W. Va.
JONES, James W.	R. A. 19322541	Private	
JONES, Nyle T.		Cpl., 7th Division	
JORDAN, George	39447861	Private	
JORDAN, Warren H.	0-2212045	2nd Lieutenant	
JOYCE, Thomas		Captain	525 N. Humphrey Ave. Oak Park, Ill.
JULIEN, Paul Saint			Broussard, La.
JURAK, Anthony A.	R. A. 17271205	Corporal	
KAISER, Arthur	13352001	Private	
KAISER, Frank Joseph		Cpl., 7th Inf. Div.	
KAWAMOTO, Sadao Larry		P.F.C., 25th Division	
KAYLOR, Charles Martin		P.F.C., 1st Marine Div.	
KELLY, Don	R. A. 15297267	Corporal	
KEMBLE, John T.	R. A. 37717326	Sergeant	
KENNY		7th Division	
KILBURN, Gerald		7th Division	
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KIM, William	10103457	Sergeant 1st Class	
KINDER, Arthur	R. A. 11170464	Sergeant	
KIRBY, John Robert		Cpl., 1st Marine Div.	
KIRK, John Arthur		7th Division	
KLAWINSKY, John W.	R. A. 38550847	Sergeant	
KLIMAS, Edward S.		P.F.C., 7th Division	
KLINE, George Franklin		P.F.C., 7th Inf. Div.	
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KUNBINEK, Roland W.	0-977699	Captain	
KVALE, Fred	R. A. 23361926	Private	
KVALE, Fritz			Onamia, Minn.
LAMER, Lawrence E.	R. A. 15208600	Sergeant	

LAMPKIN, Miles Earl		P.F.C., 25th Division	
LANE, Fred Marion		P.F.C., 31st Rgt., 7th Div.	
LANEFORD, Hubert L.	R. A. 18363787	Corporal	
LANER, Robert		Sgt. 1st Class	1305 Idaho Street Peoria, Ill.
LANG, Melford	R. A. 13343815	Private	
LANIER, Claude	R. A. 13270849	Corporal	
LARELLE, John	R. A. 12345182	Corporal	
LAROUE, Billy	R. A. 18281230	Corporal	
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LAVALLE, John or LAVELLE			52 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn 17, N.Y.
LAWSON, Joseph Clark		P.F.C., 7th Division	
LAWRENCE, Jack L.	R. A. 13148771	Corporal	
LEDFORD, Aubrey	R. A. 34388425	Sergeant	
LEDESMA, Alberto		Pvt., 1st Cavalry Div.	
LEE, Charles E.		Cpl., 7th Division	
LEGUE, Charles W.		7th Division	
LELITTO, Edward Raymond		P.F.C., 7th Division	
LEMASTER, James E.	R. A. 15421651	Corporal	Barnetts Creek, Ky.
LENNOX, Richard Neal		P.F.C., 3rd Inf. Div.	
LESTER, Lorry			716 Forest Avenue Johnstown, Penn.
LEVEILEE, Joseph Raymond		Cpl., 7th Division	
LEVER, Donald	R. A. 11187168	Private	
LEWIS, Albert A.	R. A. 3491008	Corporal	
LILES		Major, Advisor of 2nd Rgt., S.R.'s 6th Div.	
LIPSCOMB, William	R. A. 38297529	Sergeant	
LITTLE, Paul E.	R. A. 14297815	Private 1st Class	
LITTLEFIELD, Gary E.	R. A. 18282616	Corporal	
LLOYD, Alan L.		1st Lt., 1st Marine Div.	227 4th Ave. Quantico, Va.
LOCKETT, Isaac W.	R. A. 12313086	Corporal	
LONG, Charles	R. A. 17253480	Corporal	
LOVE, Orris	R. A. 13162981	Sergeant	
LOVEJOY, Ronald	R. A. 19326269	Private	
LOWE, Milford G.	12341425	Private 1st Class	
LYNCH, James	R. A. 14325492	Sergeant	
LYTTE, Jack	R. A. 15419203	Sergeant	
MACGEE, Marcus	R. A. 12298421 or 12298021	Corporal	
MACK, Calvin	R. A. 12298421	Private 1st Class 7th Division	
MACLEAN, Robert Albert			
MACROBERTS, James			2746 Hope St., Huntington Park, Cal.
MAFFIOLI, Leonard James		1st Tank Battalion, 1st Marine Division	
MALLONE, Melvin	R. A. 19348284	Private	
MANGLE, Memerto		P.F.C., 7th Division	Tabugon Liloan Leyte, P.I.
MANN, William Harold		P.F.C., 3rd Inf. Div.	
MANOR, Paul McCellan		Sgt., 1st Marine Div.	
MARQUEX, Jose A.			221 Buena Vista, Raton, N.M.
MARTIN		Sgt., Marines 7th Div. or 1st Inf. Div.	
MARTIN, John	R. A. 17246986	Corporal	
MARTIN, Paul G.	R. A. 20624176	Sergeant	
MARTINEZ, Daniel		Sgt., 7th Division	
MARTINEZ, Marcos		P.F.C., 57th F. A.	
MARYEA, George	11189543	Private 1st Class	
MASSIE, Charles	R. A. 15266684	Sergeant	
MASSIE, Darrel R.		P.F.C., 7th Division	
MASSIE, Robert A.	R. A. 17268982	Private	
MATHIS, Chester Arnold		1st Marine Division	
MAYNARD, Eddie D.	R. A. 15378454	Private 1st Class	
MCCALL, John H.	R. A. 15266475	Sergeant	
MCCLAIN, Jessie	R. A. 13312818	Private 1st Class	
MCCLINTOCK, John R.	R. A. 13272322	Private	
MCCOOL, Felix James		Warrant Officer, 1st Marine Div.	129 Carr Drive, Glenale 5, Cal.
MCCULLOUGH, John	16303744	Corporal	
MCDERMOND, R. P.	R. A. 13342860		Newville R. D. 3, Pa.
MCGEWIN	R. A. 1542880		
MCGINNIS, Paul			520 E. Ravine St., Faribault, Minn.
MCINERNEY, James		Cpl., 1st Marine Div.	
MCKALIP, Kenneth A.	R. A. 18348729	Corporal	
MCKIFFIN, Harold L.	36415781	Sergeant 1st Class	
MCLAUGHLIN, John M.		Major, U.S. Marines	11 W. 31st Street, Savannah, Ga.
MCLAUGHLIN, John N.		Major, 10th Army Corps Hdqts.	500 Clement Avenue, Charlotte, N.C.
MCLEAN, Ernest E.		Corporal, 1st Cavalry Div.	
MCLEAN, Samuel F.		P.F.C., 7th Division	
MCMILLIN, Grant L. Jr.		P.F.C., 7th Division	
MCNEELY, Frank	R. A. 15279987	Corporal	
MCQUADE, Alfred H.	12348817	Private 1st Class	
MCROBERTS, James D.		1st Sgt., 1st Marine Div.	
MECKLER, Richard		P.F.C., 7th Division	
MEDINA, Raymond Herbert		P.F.C., 65th Inf. Sgt.	
MEDLES, Homer Jr.	R. A. 16302761	Corporal	
MEECE, David William		P.F.C., 7th Division	
MENARMARA, George		5th Co., 21st Rgt., 24th Div.	
MESEL, Kenneth M.	12285675	Sergeant	
MESSMAN, Robert Cletus		1st Lt., 1st Marine Div.	1243 Masonic Ave., San Francisco

MIBERT, Dixon	34063680	Corporal	
MIGOGUCHI, Harry			Mrs. T. Nakanishi, 11841 Kiowa Ave., West Los Angeles, Cal.
MILLER, James W.	R. A. 15277106	Private 1st Class	560 Fallis Road, Columbus 2, Ohio
MILLER, Laverne			Marcus, Idaho
MILLER, Lloyd Eugene	R. A. 18314841	Corporal	
MILLER, Paul	R. A. 34946104	Sergeant	c/o Ellis B. Jacks, Rt. 1 Meridianville Ala.
MILLER, Robert	R. A. 16280568	Corporal	
MILLER, Vivian E.	R. A. 37760034	Sergeant	
MILLSPAUGH, Vesper		Sgt. 1st Class 57 F.A.	P.O. Box 1271 Lawton, Okla.
MITCHELL, Charles F.		Cpl., 7th Division	
MITCHELL, Edwin	R. A. 11195212	Private	
MMONS, Leones	33055343	Corporal	
MONTGOMERY, James Harold		P.F.C., 7th Division	
MONTZ, William		7th Division	
MOORE, Frank	R. A. 6241287	Master Sergeant	
MORRIS, Alluno	R. A. 14035656	Sergeant	
MORSE, Herman E.	R. A. 19302882	Corporal (?)	
MORRISON, Richard O.	R. A. 17255458	Corporal	1001 S. 5th St. Burlington, Iowa
MOVOY, Carl R.	13293802	Corporal	
MURPHY, Leonard	R. A. 19335801	Corporal	
MURPHY, Mathew J.	R. A. 12280842	Sergeant	
MURRAY, Wesley	R. A. 12255190	Corporal	Mrs. Virginia Parker, 753 W. 171st St., New York, City 31
MUTTER, Gene	19331946	Private	
MENDEZ, Teodoro		Pvt., 3rd Division	
NAGY, John Jr.		Cpl., 7th Inf. Div.	
NANARTOWIOZ, Michael		P.F.C., 25th Div.	
NASH, James B.		1st Marine Division	
NAVARRO, Guadalupe R.	R. A. 39707847	Sergeant	916 S. Hope Avenue Ontario, Cal.
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NEWBURRY, Victor J.	R. A. 12285749	Private 1st Class	
NEWTON, William R.	R. A. 17194911	Corporal	
NICHENS, George M.	R. A. 6582977	Sergeant	
NIELSEN, James Axel		7th Division	
NOEHREN, Donald D.	17252591	Corporal	
NOEL, Frank		Capt., 1st Marine Div.	152 Western Ave., Albany, N.Y.
NOLAN, Almond L.	R. A. 12115667	Private 1st Class	
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NORDKYE, Elwyn Dean		Cpl., 7th Division	
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ODEN, Willie Cuent	R. A. 6952861	Sergeant	
OLANSKY, Berred J. (killed by US Planes)		Cpl., L. Co., 38th Rgt., 2nd Div.	
OLSON, William H.		Staff Sgt., 7th Div.	
OSBORNE, William D.	14328756	Sergeant	
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OSASHI, Edmund		Cpl. Co., "K" 9th Inf. Rgt., 3rd Bat.	
PAGE, Mark G.	R. A. 20152273	Sergeant 1st Class	
PAIGE, James	R. A. 33630640	Private 1st Class	
PANDLE, Fred	3808148	Sergeant 1st Class	
PARMAN, Joseph P.		P.F.C., 7th Division	Kentucky
PATTERSON, Joseph	R. A. 13166213	Sergeant	
PATTERSON, Thomas wendel		Pvt., 7th Division	
PATTON, Gene Ray		7th Inf. Division	
PECKHAM, Charles Lockwood		Capt., 7th Inf. Div.	1229 1st Ave., Acadia Park, Cal.
PEDERSON, Herman	R. A. 16273911	Sergeant	116, 3rd St., S.W. Minot, N.D.
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PILSENBARGER, Eugene L.	R. A. 15274141	Corporal	
PINER, Williams E.	R. A. 44088737	Corporal	
PITTMANN, Kenneth T.		7th Division	
POLK, Ellis Franklin		Pvt., 7th Division	
PORTER, A.	R. A. 33646108	Corporal	
PORTER, Henry M.	R. A. 6379393	Sergeant	
POTTER, Earl G.		Sgt., 2nd Division	
POWELL, George W.	R. A. 34550913	Sergeant	
POWELL, John W.	R. A. 11191883	Private 1st Class	
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PRETRASIEWERZ, Clement		Sgt. 11th Co., 23rd Rgt., 2nd Div.	
FRESTON, Richard	R. A. 38562869	Sergeant	
PRICKETT, James E.	R. A. 14338188	Sergeant	
PRUITT, Oliver	R. A. 18253079	Private 1st Class	
PUDISILL, Robert	44164156	Corporal	
PUTT, William Jay		7th Division	
QUELINO, Domino T.	R. A. 6737247	Sergeant 1st Class	
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RALSTON, Jim H.	R. A. 15224540	Sergeant	
RAMIREZ, Ralph		Cpl., 7th Division	
RANDOLAK, George	R. A. 18133771	Private	
RAPIER, Hugh R.		P.F.C., 7th Division	
RATLIFF, Roy Virge		Cpl., 1st Marine Div.	
RAUDS, Harold James		3rd Division	
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RICE, Robert		P.F.C., 25th Division	
RICKS, Jack		P.F.C., 25th Division	
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RITTENBERRY, Billy	R. A. 14346445	Private	
RIVERA, Pedro		Cpl., 65th Inf. Rgt.	
ROBERGE, Robert J.	R. A. 11199508	Corporal	
ROBERSON, Jeorl Roy		7th Division	
ROBERTS, Albert James		1st Marine Division	
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ROBINSON, Robert R.		Private	806 Fishertown Rd. Davenport, Iowa
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ROGERS, Arthur H.	R. A. 16330102	Private	
ROGERS, Philip E.		P.F.C., 1st Cav. Div.	
ROGERS, Raymond	R. A. 17194375	Private	
ROHR, Paul	R. A. 16225191	Corporal	
ROLDAN, Quiterio		Sergeant, 65th Cav.	
ROMEO		Corporal	1015, Butler St. Easton, Pa.
ROPER, Chester	R. A. 13288397	Private	
ROSE, Bert Jr.		Cpl., 7th Division	
ROSS, Andrew			
ROSS, Joseph B.	14355082	Private 1st Class	
ROSS, Tommy E.	R. A. 18260538	Sergeant	
ROUSH, Eugene Paul		Cpl., 7th Division	
RUB, Edward	R. A. 15280497	Private	
RUFFULO, Joseph	R. A. 39791975	Corporal	
RUOMA, Allud E.	17264962	Corporal	
RUSSELL, James	R. A. 19335486	Corporal	
RUSSLER, Paul	R. A. 17286993	Sergeant 1st Class	
RYAN, John Emmett		3rd Division	
SALCIDO, Frank	R. A. 19286475	Private	
SANDERS, Jimmy			Quarters 391 C. MacDill Airforce Base, Tampa, Fla.
SANTINI, Gilberto		Sgt., 3rd Division	
SANTORO, Pasquale		Cpl., 7th Division	
SARZA, Fred Jr.		7th Division	
SAXON, Joe Edward		Cpl., 1st Marine Div.	
SAYZE, Herbert G.	R. A. 13331408	Corporal	
SCALES, Leslie E.	R. A. 16310310	Private	
SCHANTZ, Addison			5101, 84th Street, Caledonia, Mich.
SCHERER, James Henry		Cpl., 7th Division	
SCHLICHLER, Charles	R. A. 13279817	Sergeant	
SCONBERG, Lloyd W.	R. A. 37161582	Sergeant	Lenville, Minn. (brother)
SCOTT		Tank Co., 31st Rgt.	
SCOTT, Jacob		P.F.C., 3rd Co., 1st Bat., 9th Rgt. 2nd Div.	
SCOTT, James	R. A. 13166261	Corporal	
SCOTT, Mickey Kenneth		P.F.C., 1st Marine Div.	
SCROGGINS, Vernon		Private 1st Class	1824 N. 27th Street Richmond, Va.
SEALEY, Thomas F.		P.F.C., 7th Division	
SHADISH William R.	0-976688	Captain	153-16 Horace Harding Blvd, Flushing, N.Y.
SHAFFER, George S.	R. A. 13278720	Private	477 Clark Street S. Williamsport, Pa.
SHAFFER, Oren Dean		7th Division	
SHAFFER, Richard	R. A. 15419683	Corporal	
SHAW, James D.		3rd Division	
SHAW, Robert	R. A. 6709157	Master Sergeant	
SHEDD, George P.		1st Lt., 3rd Inf. Div.	3951 Old Shell Road, Springhill, Ala.
SHEE, Robert	R. A. 13021776	Private	
SHEPPARD, Robert	21294853		9 Crowell Street Brockton 50, Mass.
SHERRELL, William Ross	R. A. 24982716	Private	
SHIMOMURA, Saburo Sam		Cpl., 1st Marine Div.	2915 Pingree Avenue, Ogden, Utah
SWARMER, William Raymond		7th Division	

SHIMOMURA, Saburo Sam		Cpl., 1st Marine Div.	2915 Pingree Avenue, Ogden, Utah
SHIRTZ, Alton	R. A. 39682225	Sergeant	
SHOEMAKER, Moss H.	17233175	Sergeant 1st Class	
SHIX, William R.	R. A. 13165734	Private	
SHORMAN, James E.		Master Sgt., 7th Div.	13 Ogden Street, New Jersey
SHREEVE, Charles	R. A. 16204943	Sergeant	
SIEBERT, Gerald E.		Pvt., 7th Division	
SIEDLER, Edwin P.	0-1701626	1st Lieutenant	1946 Berkley Avenue, Cincinnati
SILVA, Jesus A.	R. A. 19324935	Private	
SILVA, Rudolph Herbert De		Capt., 7th Division	
SIMPSON, Robert L.	R. A. 19325732	Private	4631, 24th Street Sacremento, Cal.
SITLER, Robert E.	R. A. 15221042	Private	
SKILES, Edward Lee		P.F.C., 7th Division	
SLAVENS, Leland Keith		P.F.C., 31st Infantry	Route 2, Box 368, St. Helena, Cal.
SLITTER, Karl	R. A. 15281434	Sergeant	
SMITH, Edward L.		1st Marine Division	1085 Alexandria Drive, San Diego 7, Cal.
SMITH, Edward	R. A. 19314586	Corporal	
SMITH, Elyat H.	R. A. 35298933	Corporal	
SMITH, Gerald E.	R. A. 18332693	Private 1st Class	
SMITH, James E. Jr.	17269953	Corporal	
SMITH, John Vernest		P.F.C., 7th Division	
SMITH, John F.	R. A. 1292784		
SMITH, Paul R.		P.F.C., Co., "K" 9th Inf. Rgt., 3rd Bat.	
SMITH, Paul Vincent		7th Division	
SMITH, Robert D.	R. A. 18284293	Private	
SUB, Andrew		7th Division	
SNIPAN, George		1st Lt., 7th Div.	5617 Cabanne Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
SNYDER, Jesse Milton		Sgt., 1st Cav. Div.	
SORIANO, Fred David		1st Lt., 1st Cav. Div.	
SOTO, Hebbito C.	17259175	Private 1st Class	
SOURBEER, Albert Len		P.F.C., 7th Cav. Div.	
SPARKS, Ronald C.	R. A. 12303433	Private 1st Class	
SPEER		Artillery Officer 57th Art. Bat.	
SPEER, Fred Lewis		Capt., 7th Division	
SPINGOLA, Kenneth E.	R. A. 13268762	Private 1st Class	
SPITZER, Everett W.	17257872	Corporal	
STAR, Melvin		Co. Commander, 23rd Rgt., 2nd Div.	
STEVENS, James E.	0-907007	Chief Warrant Officer	3821 N. (?) 8th St. Tacoma 6, Wash.
STANLEY		Capt., C Co., 24th Rgt., 25th Inf. Div.	
STEINER, Robert E.	R. A. 10271613	Private 1st Class	
STILL, Edgure H.	13306515	Private 1st Class	
STORY, Larry	R. A. 19242321	Corporal	
STOUGH, August F.		3rd Division	
SUND, Roland V.	0-2037738	1st Lieutenant	Box 75 Buffalo, Iowa
SWARMER, William Raymond		7th Division	
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TANNER, Arlone Jr.	R. A. 11188299	Private	
TANNER, Douglas A.		Sergeant 1st Class 7th Div.	179 River Rd., Grand View on Hudson, N.Y.
TALBERT James A.		7th Division	
TALBOT, Eddie H.	R. A. 21264062	Private	
TAYLOR, Geo D.	R. A. 16327699	Sergeant	
TAYLOR, James O.		P.F.C., 7th Inf. Div.	
TEETERS, Joseph L.	R. A. 35788902	Corporal	
TERRY, Jimmy	R. A. 18297279	Private 1st Class	
TERRON, Sanchez W.	R. A. 16278826		23, 10th St., Bo Colon Hoare, Santurce, Puerto Rico.
TICE, Clinton C.	14337427	Private	
THOMAS, George Henry		Cpl., 1st Marine Div.	
THOMAS, John L.	R. A. 13350012	Private 1st Class	
THOMAS, Nathaniel S.	R. A. 15297574		
THOMAS, Rodney O.	R. A. 13166624	Corporal	
THOMAS, Tommy			2200 Love Grove Ave. San Pablo, Cal.
THOMAS, Tommy Harold		Cpl., 7th Division	
THOMPSON, Elmore M.	R. A. 13270929	Corporal	
THOMPSON, Gerry	R. A. 17265577	Private 1st Class	
THOMPSON, Harold	18346795	Private 1st Class	
THOMPSON, James	36101834	Master Sergeant	
THURTAMO, Stephen	0-1285146	Captain	
TOLER, Robert	R. A. 16265475	Corporal	
TOONEY, Joseph D.		Lieutenant	41 Logan Way, South Boston, Mass.
TRAYNHAM, Robert		P.F.C., 7th Division	
TRAW, Cecil F.	38729115	Corporal	
TREVINO, Johnny B.	R. A. 18307134	Corporal	
TREXLER, Thomas			Capt. 17th Reg., 24th Div.
TRUDO, Donald		Sgt. 1st Class, 31st Inf.	
TRUELOVE, Bobby	R. A. 14324018	Private	
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TUSKEY, Kenneth J.	46041500	Sergeant	
UURTAMO, Steven T.		Captain	733 Washington St., Allentown, Pa.
VAILLANCOURT, John E.	R. A. 16279774	Sergeant	

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VENERIS, James G.	R. A. 13009671	Private 1st Class	760 York Avenue, Hawthorne, Cal.
VICKERY, Roy M.	R. A. 37777268	Private	
VINGER, John Charles		Pvt., 7th Division	
VIOLET, Arthur Erritt Jr.		P.F.C., 7th Inf. Div.	
WAGNER, James R.	18303521	Private 1st Class	
WALKER, William H.	0-1289512	Captain	
WATTS, Hugh	R. A. 17261012	Private	
WEAR, Elmer C.	14328362	Corporal	
WEBSTER	R. A. 13206774	Corporal	
WECHMAN, Bernard E.	R. A. 18263813	Private 1st Class	
WELKER, Harold M.	U. S. 55001860	Private	
WESTLEY, N. H.	R. A. 141397	Corporal	
WHEELER, Bernard Leon		7th Division	
WHEELER, Theordore F.		Cpl., 1st Division	
WHITE, Charles A.		3rd Division	
WHITESIDE, William H.	0-2212057	2nd Lieutenant	5107 Greenwood Ave. Seattle 3, Wash.
WIDENER, William A.	R. A. 35159806	Sergeant	
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WILLIAMS, Calvin Winberry		1st Marine Division	
WILLIAMS, Charles		Private	
WILLIAMS, Donald Curtis		1st Marine Division	
WILLIAMS, James	R. A. 34959989 or 34989989	Private	
WILLIAMS, James B.	R. A. 34004753	Master Sergeant	5426 N. Villere St., New Orleans
WILLIAMS, James C.	0-886899	Captain	Box 133 Warner, Okla.
WILLIAMS, Joseph	R. A. 38524401	Sergeant 1st Class	
WILLIAMS, Leo A.	R. A. 18297029	Corporal	
WILLIAMS, Ugene H.	39543005	Sergeant 1st Class	
WILLIAMSON, Bennie	R. A. 15421841	Corporal	
WILLIFORD, Troy A.		P.F.C., 1st Marine Div.	P.O. Box 256, B. Middesford
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WILSON, Aaron Philip		7th Division	
WILSON, Clifford			
WILSON, Clyde, Jr.	R. A. 35880265	7th Division	1st Marine Div. or 7th and 3rd Inf. Div. once MacArthur's personal guard
WILSON			
WINSTEAD, Mack Edward		Sergeant 1st Class, 7th Div.	
WOOD, Robert I.			
WOODROOF, Edward C.	R. A. 35121528	Sergeant	
WOODRUFF, Russell Benjamin		7th Division	
WOZNIAK, Joseph		Sgt., 7th Division	
WRIGHT, C. L.	R. A. 14323078	Private 1st Class	
WRIGHT, Proches	R. A. 34587249	Master Sergeant	54 Lincoln Street, Battle Creek, Mich.
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WRIGHT, Theodore	R. A. 12270282	Corporal	
WYTT, Robert Lee	R. A. 13270868	Corporal	
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YONAMINE, Kiyomi		Cpl., 7th Division	
YOUNG, James Rilex		P.F.C., 1st Cav. Div.	
YOUNG, G. W.	R. A. 3851532	Sergeant	
ZAK, Robert W.	16302846	Corporal	
ZEBROWSKI, John W.	R. A. 36640368	Private	
ZOLLER, Jack R.	R. A. 16293158	Private	

* * *

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